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WASHINGTON.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

THE INTERESTS INVOLVED — WHAT THE TRADERS AND "SQUAW-MEN" WANT— THE COUNTER INTERESTS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES— THE TRADE WITH THE GOLD-HUNTERS ON THE WAY THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There is an unusual amount of log-rolling and quiet caucusing by the various parties directly interested in the Sioux Indians now here. First, there is the party of interpreters and traders who accompanied the Indians "at their own private expense," as they boastingly give out. This party embraces the "squaw-men," and has the confidence of the Indians. No one believes they came here "at their own private expense," merely to serve the Indians. Most of them are traders, all are adventurers, and are here for the advantages they hope to be able to accomplish for themselves in the negotiations for a new treaty. In every treaty that has been made between the Government and the Indians for years past the same characters have made their appearance, and through their influence with the Indians, being able to speak the Indian tongue, have succeeded in getting the Indians to insist on provision being made in treaties in some way for them, or some of their number. These men are doing much to make the Indians now here discontented, and have filled them with suspicion. Next, there are the representatives of the North-western States and Territories, who are watching each other lest undue advantages be obtained should a new treaty be made. There is a sharp contest pending between the representatives of Wyoming and Dakota Territories as to the route that shall be declared for entering the Black Hills. The Wyoming people want to have the route enter the Black Hills from the west, by way of Cheyenne, and it is said they have approached the Indians to induce them to insist on having such a stipulation inserted in the new treaty. Dakota people, who are represented by Gov. Pennington, insist that the natural right of way shall be preserved, and the people of Dakota, and all who desire to reach the Black Hills by that Territory, shall be at liberty to select their own route. Gov. Pennington claims that the nearest and most direct route is by way of Sioux City or Yankton. This controversy is for the profits of the trade that will be diverted along the route traveled by the thousands who will be attracted to the Black Hills country by the gold fever that now promises to become epidemic throughout the country. Gov. Pennington says he was not correctly reported at the informal conference held at the Interior Department on Thursday night last. He did not say there was no gold in the Black Hills. He believes the precious metals are to be found there, but that they do not exist to the extent popularly believed, and he doubts if they exist to an extent which will pay for working. He believes more gold exists in the Powder Horn country than in the Black Hills. He did not say at the conference that none but desperate characters are moving toward the Black Hills. The people of the West are anxious to have the country opened to emigration, and do not want to violate the orders of the Government or existing treaty obligations. He believes that no negative scientific report will satisfy the popular mind, and large crowds of people will flock there as soon as the scientific party sent out by the Government returns, regardless of what they may report. In order that the people who desire may have full liberty to go, he wants the Government to make a new treaty with the Indians. Those who are now sneaking to the Black Hills country are, for the most part, desperate characters, but soon all classes of people will be flocking there, and he thinks the public interests and safety require the Government to make a treaty by which that country will be reclaimed from the Indians and thrown open to unrestricted emigration.

The Indian delegation in consultation decided to send for Young Man Afraid of his Horses, a Sioux Chief, and a telegram has been dispatched to the agency to secure his presence. This Chief is the hereditary Chief of the Sioux, and was displaced by Red Cloud in the leadership, and the latter is therefore a usurper. Young Man Afraid of his Horses heads the opposition to Red Cloud, and it is from his followers that trouble would arise out of any arrangement which the latter might make for the disposition of the Black Hills. It is evident that the negotiations are likely to consume much time if they proceed far enough to produce any result.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

The statement, is published that the War Department proposes to detail Quartermaster General Meigs for special duty which will take him from Washington, thus making it necessary to detail an officer as Acting Quartermaster General. It is further stated that this movement is to be made in order to give Col. Ingalls the administration of the Quartermaster's Department. Ingalls is third on the lineal list of Colonels, being preceded by Allen and Rucker. Whatever basis there may be for these statements there is no truth in the report that Gen. Meigs has applied for an extended leave of absence. He has no intention of applying for leave, and has received no orders to go abroad on a tour of inspection. His own desire is to remain in the discharge of the duties proper to his rank. Yet he has received intimation that he will be detailed for special service. Such detail, however, cannot affect his rank, nor can any officer be appointed Quartermaster General while he remains physically and legally qualified for duty. He will not have reached the age at which an army officer can be retired until 1878.

PROBABLE MURDER OF AN OFFICER OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Marzin Selsor was an officer of the secret service who worked up the case that led to the detection and arrest of the notorious Jack Mullen and the capture of his dies, metal, and a large quantity of counterfeit coin material, in Wise County, Virginia, in March last, when about sixteen of his gang were arrested and lodged in jail at Abingdon, Va. About two weeks ago Selsor received an anonymous letter directed to him at his residence at Nicholsville, Scott County, Va., telling him if he would again visit Mullen's residence he could find more dies and counterfeit coin. He showed the letter to his wife, and then started to Wise County to make the search of Mullen's house, since which time no tidings have been heard from him. He is doubtless murdered. Mullen and his gang will be tried in the United States Court at Abingdon this week. Meanwhile, officers of the secret service are endeavoring to find Selsor, the missing detective.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency during the week ending yesterday was $4,591,420. The total amount of bank notes redeemed under the act of June 20, 1874, from the 1st of July, 1874, to date, is $115,170,246. This is exclusive of over $16,000,000 in bank notes fit for circulation, and notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks which have been redeemed by the agency during the above period and deposited in the Treasury in exchange for other bank notes unfit for circulation. The total amount of notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, from the 1st of July to date, is $93,174,145. The amount of notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to the national banks by which they were issued, to date, is $4,427,000, making an aggregate of $102,601,145 assorted and turned out by the agency since it established. The redemptions during the past few weeks have been unusually heavy, having averaged nearly $500,000 a day. The increased efficiency of the force and the enlarged accommodations for the agency, however, enable the work to be performed with dispatch and accuracy.

WICHITA INDIAN AGENCY.

John Richards, Indian Agent at the Wichita Agency, has sent through the Indian Bureau a reply to statements reflecting upon the affairs at that agency, explaining the circumstances of short rations. He admits that there has been a scarcity of provisions, but denies the statement that every means possible was not used to prevent suffering, and says that full rations of beef have been issued regularly every week. The Winter has been unusually cold, and the beef has fallen off in quality, but has generally been good. Other provisions have not been so plentiful as could be desired. The principal cause for this, he says, has arisen from the want of funds to make the purchases. He states that he has not been absent from his post unnecessarily, or without leave, and charges that the statement to that effect was maliciously put forth by interested parties. He closes by asserting there is no truth in the statement that there is danger of an outbreak among the Indians there.

THE MINTS.

The facilities of the New-York Assay Office for parting bullion will soon be increased to three times its present capacity. This will remove one of the difficulties of procuring a sufficient amount of silver bullion for coinage. The San Francisco and Carson Mints are running on gold coin and trade-dollars, and the Philadelphia Mint on divisions of the dollar. Dr. Linderman will, on the 10th of June, commence a personal examination of the Western mints, and will also extend his examination as to the best locality for a new Western Mint, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, and other cities being competitors. The resolution of the Senate provides for such an examination, the results to be reported to the President for transmission to Congress as a preliminary to legislation on the subject. The refinery at the new California Mint, the construction of which is under the supervision of Prof. Rogers of Philadelphia, will be completed in ninety days.

A PART OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION CHANGE THEIR QUARTERS.

A pressure has been brought to bear upon the Indians since their arrival here by outside parties to induce them to leave the Tremont House, where the Government had provided quarters for them, and go to their old camping-ground at the Washington House. This influence has come mostly from the outside interpreters who followed the Indians here, and who are all stopping at the Washington House. These men are represented as being interested in the negotiations concerning the Black Hills, and they desire to manipulate the minds of the Indians. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail demanded of the Commissioner on Friday a change from their present quarters, but he peremptorily refused to accede to the demand. To-day, however, they were induced by some one to make the change on their own account, and, led by American Horse, seven of them, including Red Cloud and Spotted Tail acceded, and went over to the Washington House. It is not known what action the Commissioners will take in the premises, but this step on the part of the Indians is considered a bold one, and indicates that they are determined to have some things their own way. It is said that the negotiations will not be accomplished so easily as the Government anticipated.

CORK HELMETS FOR A PORTION OF THE ARMY.

The Quartermaster General's Department of the Army has received a sample of the new cork helmet lately adopted for the British troops in hot climates. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Medical Department for examination, and also that 500 of them be ordered for issue to the troops in Texas and Arizona.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Robert Bonner, stationer, of this city, has been awarded by the Department of the Interior the contract for a quantity of ruling sheets of note paper, and also for copy-press books, gold pens, and pencils, inks, mucilage, and other stationery.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry T. Munson, an Examiner in the Patent Office, has been appointed by the Commissioner to take charge of the Exhibition of Models at the Centennial Exhibition.

LAWLESSNESS IN HICKORY COUNTY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Advices from Hickory County state that a condition of anarchy and terror exists there, growing out of the killing, some days ago, of Daniel Nafizeizer and the wounding of a man named Rutherford by Deputy Sheriff Rogers, who, the latter says, resisted him while serving a process. Rogers is charged with murdering these men, and their friends have armed and organized themselves for the purpose of arresting him, while he has organized a force of fifty men and defies the authorities. The Sheriff of the County has sent word to the Governor that he is powerless to preserve the peace, and asks the assistance of the State authorities to maintain order.

GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says the grasshoppers came into the town and covered the sidewalks, fences, yards, &c., and the citizens, instead of going to church, have been destroying them all day by hundreds. In many places so many have been killed that an almost unendurable stench has been created, and sanitary measures have to be taken to prevent disease. One man had a trench dug 800 feet long, into which he drives them and kills millions. In the residence, six miles from here, is worse off than we are.

THE HORSE DISEASE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—The horse disease made but little progress to-day so far as new cases are concerned, but five deaths having occurred. There have been seventeen fatal cases in all. Several prominent surgeons and physicians will make post mortem examinations to-morrow, with a view to accurately defining the disease.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 23.—A young man named Martin Fitzsimmons, son of one of the richest farmers in this valley, living three miles south of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and had just returned from California, where he went eleven years ago. He was unmarried. No cause is known for the act.

TWENTY PERSONS OVERBOARD

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 23.—This afternoon a platform leading from the wharf at Smith's Island to a steam-boat used for ferriage purposes gave way and about twenty persons fell into the river. They were all rescued after considerable trouble.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

A WELCOME SHOWER OF RAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILLIPSBURG ENDANGERED FROM THE BURNING WOODS YESTERDAY—HOUSEHOLD GOODS PACKED READY FOR REMOVAL—THE DESTITUTION AMONG THE OSCEOLA PEOPLE—CATTLE IN DANGER OF STARVING FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GRASS—REPAIRING THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., May 23.—A rumor reached Osceola to-day that Phillipsburg was in great danger, and that the inhabitants were out in force fighting a large fire which was burning in the forest in the southern end of the town. On arriving here your correspondent learned that there had been during the day a good deal of excitement, but that, at least for the present, all danger has passed. Toward noon a brisk breeze sprang up, and for a short time the town was certainly in danger. By the exertions of Messrs. A. V. Hoyt, E. H. Ellsworth, Oscar Rutter, and a number of others, and the fortunate falling of the wind, the fire was prevented from reaching the houses in the outskirts of the town. Warned by the fate of Osceola, many of the inhabitants have packed their things and made ready for removal at the shortest notice. Some others, actuated by a spirit of recklessness, and unmindful of the fate of the neighboring town, laughed at the fears of those who sought to put out the flames to-day, and while they stood round in groups refused to give any aid whatever. There is a large fire raging in the woods near here, and a constant watch is kept by those who are interested in the fate of the town.

RAIN AT LAST.

All day the heavy, overhanging clouds promised rain, and to-night the long-wished-for down-pour has come. Should it continue for any length of time it will greatly relieve the fears of the residents in the towns and villages in the thickly-wooded districts. These people live now in a constant state of apprehension.

RELIEVING THE DESTITUTE.

At Osceola, to-day, a thousand rations were given out under the direction of Mr. James P. Hale, of the Relief Committee. Mr. Charles Sickerson and one or two others, whose houses escaped the flames, are using their utmost endeavors to aid and comfort the destitute. Many sight-seers from the surrounding districts were in the town to-day, wandering over the ruins.

STARVING CATTLE.

One of the greatest needs of the people there now is feed for such of their cattle as have not been destroyed in the fire. All the grass in the woods has been burned, and unless some means of sustaining the poor beasts can be provided they must perish.

REPAIRING THE BRIDGES.

Since Friday morning a large force of men have been engaged in repairing, temporarily, the bridges burned on the Moshannon Branch. At 5 o'clock this evening the repairs were sufficiently advanced to admit of a train of cars passing over the road. This will enable the coal operators in that section to commence shipping their coal to-morrow.

THE BURNING OF OSCEOLA—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY.

TYRONE, Penn., May 23.—The following has been received from the Superintendent of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company of Osceola:

"I arrived at Osceola yesterday, and found the destruction and desolation very much greater than had been reported. Nine-tenths of the town is burned, leaving scarcely enough ashes to mark where the houses stood. The fire broke out at or near Taylor's saw-mill, on Coal Run, two and three-fourths miles above Osceola, burned his mill, lumber, and houses, swept down the run to the Moshannon Creek, taking in its course the saw-mill, lumber, and houses, belonging to T. C. Haines & Co.; thence down the Moshannon to the belt mill of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, three-quarters of a mile above Osceola, burning the mill-house, and about 2,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber, besides a large quantity of logs; thence down both sides of the creek, on the east side of the rear of Osceola, taking first that part called Frenchville, sweeping over the centre of the town, taking in its course the Presbyterian Church, and the public school, all the best dwellings in the place, with all the hotels, and stores on the west side of the creek. At the same time the fire was attacking the Philadelphia colliery owned by the Kittaning Coal Company, burning the chute and all the miners' houses; twelve railway cars belonging to the same company, and the large gang saw-mill owned by the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company was between the two fires. The lumber first took fire, and was fought vigorously, but without avail. The Tyge mill, as it is called, was about the last to take fire, and all is consumed around and about it, including 15,000,000 feet of lumber and the finest saw-mill, it is said, on the continent—not the largest, but the most complete in all its parts; and besides this the large planing mill belonging to the Walker Brothers, the saw mill of John Milligan, and the large steam tannery of John White.

In the midst of the conflagration thieves and robbers were plying their trade, breaking open trunks and appropriating to themselves articles of value.

Money and clothing are needed and the supply of food will have to be kept up for some time. A committee of the very best men of the town is now in charge of the supplies coming forward and is dispensing them with great care and economy. A special police force is on duty.

Houtzdale, five miles above the Moshannon Branch Railroad, has escaped pretty well, only about fifteen houses being burned; and, to the credit of the miners, even the violent strikers worked like heroes to save the coal chutes and improvements connected therewith, none of which have been damaged. The railroad will be repaired so as to bring out coal by morning.

Reports received here this evening describe the fire around Osceola and Phillipsburg as nearly out.

THE FIRES GAINING NEW FORCE AFTER THE RAINS.

A LONG LINE OF WASTE AND DANGER—MANY FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES IN MONROE COUNTY—STORIES OF NARROW ESCAPES—TRAMPING FROM ONE MOUNTAIN TO ANOTHER—HIDING IN THE WATER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Sunday, May 23, 1875.

The rains of Friday night and yesterday morning extinguished for the time the heavy forest fires that have been sweeping through the Counties of Pike, Wayne, Monroe, and Luzerne, in Pennsylvania, and Sullivan, Delaware, and Orange, in New-York; but to-day they have broken out again in places, and threaten to assume more dangerous proportions. The woods are as dry as tinder, the rain not seeming to penetrate the bedded leaves and dry mosses, in which the least spark starts a disastrous fire. The region mentioned above has not in many years been visited with such destructive forest conflagrations. Villages, mills, tanneries and farm houses have been destroyed, with millions of feet of lumber, innumerable cords of wood and bark, thousands of railroad ties, and acres of valuable young timber. But little is yet known of the amount of destruction actually done, as there are hundreds of mills and isolated settlements, especially in Pike, Wayne, Sullivan, and Monroe Counties, which were in the midst of the burning forests, but from which no positive news has yet been received. Reports, on very good authority, are rife that Swamp Mills, on Ten Mile River, a lumber settlement of some importance, with an immense amount of lumber, has been destroyed; that three steam mills in the Beaver Kill region, belonging to Beales & Holcomb, and 100,000 feet of lumber, a large tannery, several thousand cords of bark, and three dwellings in Rockland, Sullivan County: and the depot and two buildings at Morsston, on the Midland Railway, have all been consumed by the fires. The village of Eldred, in Wayne County, and the very extensive steam mills of Wood & Boyd, were only saved by a providential change in the wind, which drove the flames around the place, and sacrificed only one or two houses in the outskirts and a few thousand feet of hemlock lumber.

Along the line of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, leading from Hawley, Penn., to the mines, the fires were very destructive, and have broken out again. A mill and adjacent buildings belonging to the estate of J. T. Baines, of Hawley, were destroyed, and a large number of mine props, ready for shipment to some of the company's mines, were also consumed. Five miles from this place, at Taylor's Creek, the fire swept the entire length of the stream, with extraordinary fury. Three houses, a saw-mill, several thousand feet of lumber, and fifteen hundred acres of timber-land, were destroyed. This tract of land was formerly the property of the late Horace Greeley, and in it is the site of the Fourierite Community founded by him many years ago.

At Gilman's, a station on the Monticello Railroad, the fires, after sweeping through ten miles of heavy timber, and destroying a number of farm buildings, was carried by a violent wind directly into the village, which is composed entirely of houses occupied by employes of A. Gilman's tannery and saw-mills, and is built in the woods. The whole population turned out to fight the flames, but despite their efforts the tannery, several thousand dollars' worth of leather, bark, and lumber, and ten dwellings were totally destroyed. The loss in the village is at least $125,000. There was a partial insurance on the burned property. Besides these losses, Van Schaick's steam mill, near Narrowsburg, twelve miles above here, and a mill situated on the branch of the Equinink Creek, in Wayne County, were burned, with large quantities of lumber. Cattle, in great numbers, running to the woods, and belonging to farmers living in the vicinity of the fires, have been hemmed in by the flames, and burned to death.

On the Pocono Mountains, in Monroe County, hundreds of people have been driven from their homes. About Tobahanna, on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, many thousand dollars' worth of lumber was destroyed, and extensive mills only saved from burning by the timely intervention of the rain on Friday night. High Knob, the loftiest peak of the Pocono range, in the south-western part of this county, was burned over, and a saw-mill at its base destroyed. The grounds of the Blooming Grove Park Association are in that region, and some of their best game preserve has been swept by the flames. The whole section thereabout is noted for its game, it being in some places a primitive wilderness. Many deer have been seen flying from the burning forests, and seeking safety nearer the settlements. They have in several instances joined the cattle feeding in inclosures near farm-houses, game deer having been noticed feeding thus in different places, on Friday last, in the vicinity of Blooming Grove. Other wild game has been driven from the woods, and large quantities must have perished. Two full-grown and three young bears came out of the forest at the old turnpike road above Blooming Grove on Friday last, and, although pursued by hunters, followed the road for a mile and more until they had reached the western boundary of the fire, when they turned into the woods again, and escaped the pursuing hunters. Myriads of wild pigeons have been driven from their roosts in the beech woods, and were in almost constant flight Thursday and Friday, seeking safer places further to the north. Large numbers were killed. Fishermen who dwell near the front streams of the region were compelled to fly for their lives. One party from Philadelphia were compelled to forsake their tents and climb a mountain still hot and smoky from a fire that had just burned it over, and make their way nearly two miles, to get around the walls of fire sweeping up and down this creek by which they were encamped. Two men from Rochester were driven into a deep pool at the foot of a fall on Tayler Creek, where they were obliged to lie submerged as much as possible until a fire which had surrounded them and cut off their retreat had exhausted itself about them. A lumberman at Ten Mile River, while fighting fire on that stream, was felled to the earth by the falling of a burning tree, and before he could be rescued, was fatally burned. Roads through the woods have been impassable for a week, and there is hardly a fence for miles through the burned district. A man named Haney, who had been out in the back-woods on Thursday, making an examination of some lumber land he was negotiating for the purchase of, found himself in the midst of an amphitheatre of fire when he started on his return. By lying close in his wagon he was enabled to shield himself somewhat from the heat, and his horse needed but little urging to make his way rapidly over the road lined with fire on each side. The poor animal fell dead, however, before the gantlet was run, and Haney was obliged to make the rest of his way out of the woods, about half a mile, on foot. He was badly burned, and upon reaching Taylortown fell insensible from fright and exhaustion.

It is probably a safe estimate to say that not less than 100 miles of forest have been burned over within a week, in this region alone. But little of the full damage done is yet known, and if the flames that have again broken out gain headway there is yet much devastation in store.

A DRENCHING RAIN IN SCRANTON REGION EXTINGUISHING MANY FIRES IN THE WOODS.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 23.—A drenching rain, accompanied by a severe thunder-storm, visited this section of the State yesterday, completely extinguishing the forest fires on the Moosic Highlands and in the woods around Moscow, Daleville, Tobyhanna, and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad which were threatened on Friday by the flames.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity railroad, of which three miles were destroyed by fire on the Moosic Highlands, has been promptly repaired, and travel was resumed yesterday. The company's mines at Pittston, thrown idle in consequence of the obstruction, will resume work on Monday morning.

Owing to the isolated character of the woodland villages and lumber industries which have fallen a prey to the ravages of the flames it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the losses. Thousands of acres have been laid waste, and many families have been rendered homeless.

The weather here to-day is beautiful, and the atmosphere has been thoroughly cleared of the binding smoke by which it has been surcharged for the past few days.

PEDESTRIANISM.

CHICAGO, May 23.—At 1:32.50 o'clock this morning Daniel O'Leary finished his 500-mile walk, making the distance in 2 hours, 28 minutes, and 10 seconds less than the time allotted, 156 hours. During the evening fully 5,000 people visited the West Side Rink where the feat was performed. Various presents were given him by enthusiastic friends, including a purse of $1,000. During this walk he made one mile in seven minutes and twenty-eight seconds; fifty miles in nine consecutive hours and 200 miles in less than fifty hours. He showed signs of fatigue, but by no means exhausted at the close, and walked during the last hours at the rate of a mile in twelve minutes and thirty-two seconds.

NO GRASSHOPPERS IN IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 23.—Despatches from a large number of towns in this State received here show undoubtedly that there are no grasshopper ravages in this State, nor is there any danger anticipated. Crops were never in better condition, nor the prospect for an immense yield more auspicious. The dispatches sent from here by certain parties, that grasshoppers were devouring the crops, are wholly untrue.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

CAUSES FOR ALARM IN THE GRANITE STATE.

THE EXTENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC USURPATION—HOW THEY HOPE TO ELECT THEIR GOVERNOR—THE REPUBLICANS THOROUGHLY AROUSED—THEY ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE THEIR RIGHTS AT ALL COSTS—THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY TO BE OVERTHROWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, May 22, 1875.

The political situation in New-Hamphire has within a week assumed a serious aspect. No thoughtful man can look forward to the meeting of the Legislature in June without apprehension of events such as were never known in this State. The nature of the case predicts that there will be trouble. It is to be feared that the trouble will be of so grave a nature that it cannot be adjusted by recourse to any ordinary means of settlement. In plain English there was never better opportunity for revolution than is now afforded in New-Hampshire. In the first place, the Governor and Council have taken to themselves authority which neither the Constitution nor the statute law clothes them with, and have issued certificates of membership of the Senate to two Democrats, whereas by law and justice the places should be filled by Republicans. Granting that this action was conscientiously taken and was not hastened by any partisan prejudices, it would be clearly wrong, and the suffering party would not be justified in submitting. The act of submission would be quite as disastrous to free republican government as the act by which opportunity of submission was given. But the case is stronger. There is good reason to believe that the Governor and Council acted dishonorably; that they knew they had no more authority to do what they did than was possessed by any private citizen in the State; that they allowed themselves to be tools in the hands of Democratic conspirators, in whose view there is nothing of meanness or of dishonor in politics. When the Governor and Council originally met to examine returns of votes cast for Senators, the Republicans appeared and requested that the opinion of the Court be asked as to the authority the Governor and Council might have or might not have to do certain things which they purposed to do. It was a fair proposition, and after a great deal of discussion its fairness was admitted. It was voted that the Court be asked an opinion, and that the opinion should be waited for until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 17. Everybody commended this course, and had it been honestly followed there could have been no ground of complaint. Three o'clock of Monday afternoon came, the Council met, and the Governor stated that he had been unable to obtain the opinion of the court, and that consequently action must be taken without it. The facts in the case show that this was not a true statement. The opinion of the court had not been asked.

GOV. WESTON AND CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING.

Gov. Weston called upon Chief Justice Cushing and asked him if it was probable that the opinion of the court could be obtained as early as the time stated. The Chief Justice had doubts about the practicability of doing this, but was willing to try. The Governor went no further; "Very well, Mr. Cushing, if you think it impracticable, I will not ask you to try." He did not even take from his pocket the papers which contained statements of the questions at issue. He was apparently glad of a subterfuge, and without saying another word about the matter, left the residence of the Chief Justice and returned to his home. It is in evidence that the Chief Justice was mistaken in his thoughts as to the practicability of seasonably obtaining the opinion of the court. Every one of the Justices signified his readiness and ability to attend to the matter at once, and had Gov. Weston asked the Chief Justice to make an effort the opinion would have been ready at the time appointed. The truth is the Governor and Council did not want the opinion of the court. They knew well that it would be against their party, and that if given it would place them under the necessity either of deciding for the Republicans or of openly disregarding the interpretation of the Constitution and laws as made by the highest judicial tribunal in the State. Gov. Weston said that he had asked for the opinion of the court and had been unable to obtain it. This was not true. He had not asked for the opinion of the court. If he had asked for it he could have obtained it. It is, then, a case of willful usurpation. The Governor and Council have purposely sacrificed their official honor to partisan zeal; they have broken their plighted oaths to discharge honestly the duties of their offices, and whenever honest men shall read of their action it will be condemned. And all this in the face of their late action in declaring Frank Jones, a Democrat, Representative to the United States Congress, when by their own standard there is no such man as Frank Jones residing at Portsmouth, Franklin Jones being the Christian name and the name by which Mr. Jones was known in the family until after his father's death.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS WILL DO ABOUT IT.

Thus stands the cause between the Republicans and Democrats of New-Hampshire; the latter have the present advantage; the former await their time at the opening of the Legislature in June. And now what is to come of it all? The first point is settled; the Republicans will not tamely submit. They are, as a rule, honest, intelligent, sober-minded, liberty-loving men, and as such they can never submit to open violation of free government. They cannot submit to wrongs inflicted by political highwaymen, for such they characterize his Excellency the Governor and his associates. They owe it to themselves first, and next to the Government under which they live. "What can we do?" is the question over which the Republican leaders are now consulting. They are agreed that they must act coolly, and after due deliberation, and in such a manner that they shall be backed by the whole party of the State. It is generally understood that when the Legislature meets the Republicans shall quietly ignore the action already taken, and elect two Senators, just as if vacancies had been declared; that these men shall present themselves for admission to the Senate; that the opinion of the court shall be asked by the House as to whether or not they have rights to seats; and that, backed by the opinion of the court, the Senators elect shall displace, if they can, Messrs. Priest and Proctor, who hold the certificates from the Governor and Council. This is as far as I can go with the programme. Of course the Democrats will not give a straw for any opinion of the court, and it is by no means likely that they will give up their control of the Senate. If the Republicans want the Senate, they must take it. They mean to take it—in one way or another. This is the general feeling of the Republicans, and it is the tone of the Republican press. "We have been robbed," they say, "and it is our duty to recover what has been stolen from us. We mean to recover it, and if we are obliged to, we will fight." The situation is alarming, and if the Legislature meets and organizes, and this trouble is settled without violence, the event will be far happier than the prospect gives ground to hope for.

THE ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE ASSEMBLY.

But I have not told the whole story. There is an after-part to the conspiracy of the Democrats—if anything, worse than the portion which has been successfully accomplished. I refer to the proposed attempt to get control of the House in addition to the Senate. This is an old story, and it was thought to have run itself out a month ago. But it has not, and from the best available information I would not be surprised if when the Legislature meets the Democrats attempt to organize the House and take control of the entire State Government. I talked with a member of the Democratic State Central Committee a few days ago. "I suppose you have not given up the idea of a Democratic House yet, have you?" "No, Sir, I haven't." "And do you mean to elect a Democratic Governor?" "I should not be surprised if we did." It was said a while ago that Mr. Smith, the Clerk of the old House, would not become a tool of the conspirators, and in calling the roll of the new House leave out names of Republicans and count in names of Democrats. But the action of the Governor and Council has given a blow to any trust which has been reposed in Mr. Smith, and people are now prepared to expect just what a short time ago they deemed altogether impossible. The pretense that Mr. Smith, the old Clerk of the House, has anything to do with the legality of any election is, if possible, more preposterous than the authority arrogated to the Governor and Council. His sole business is to make up a roll for the House by copying the names found on the backs of the certificates of the town clerks. He does not even open the certificates, but hands them over to the House with seals unbroken. Taken all in all, this conspiracy of the Democrats of New-Hampshire will not find a parallel, and if it is successful, then all our proud boasts of free republican government, elections by the people, majority rule, and the like, must have an end. Might will be right, and no one can imagine acts of injustice and tyranny which may not be perpetrated even in the old Granite State.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—GEN. HARTRANFT THE NEXT CANDIDATE — THE INTEREST IN THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Nothing is certain in the present condition of Pennsylvania politics beyond the fact that Gov. Hartranft will be nominated by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday, for a second term, and that this is due to the other fact that he has conducted himself so admirably during his first term that no one will contest with him for the place. He will be nominated by acclamation, and with hearty marks of the confidence of his party, which will be no less rare than they will be well deserved. The only other place to be filled is that of State Treasurer, and for this several names are mentioned; but from present appearances and talk the prize will be secured by Senator Strange, of Tioga.

The chief matter of interest in connection with the convention is, of course, the platform. As the first of the great States to make a formal declaration of political faith during the year preceding the Presidential struggle, the utterances of Pennsylvania are looked for with some anxiety, and will have no little effect upon the future politics of the nation. For this very reason, perhaps, matters are more mixed than they usually are when a convention is so near, and nothing can yet be said with precision. It may safely be assumed, however, that Philadelphia will not have absolute control in the matter. It may be that the city and the State will be in entire accord in all vital matters, both as to candidates and platform. Indeed all the indications point to perfect harmony. But should there be a disagreement in regard to a declaration of principles, with the city delegates going one way and those from the other portions of the State another, the chances are that the latter will win. Nothing can be said with certainty upon these points, the only ones of interest in the campaign until the delegates begin to assemble at Lancaster.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen during Sunday, especially in the South Atlantic States, where north-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather have prevailed. The pressure has also fallen over the lower lakes and in Pennsylvania, but has risen on the New-England coast. Numerous local rains are reported from the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

The rivers have continued to fall slowly, except rising at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, north east to south east winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with stationary or lower temperatures.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, north and east winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, variable, north, and south-east winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and cloudy or partly clear weather.

For the lower lakes, falling, followed by rising, barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, with numerous local rains.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler south-east to warmer south-west winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly in the Middle Atlantic States light rain.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	57°	69°	3:30 P. M.	77°	83°
6 A. M.	50°	68°	6 P. M.	64°	77°
9 A. M.	61°	77°	9 P. M.	60°	73°
12 M.	70°	84°	12 P. M.	57°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....61¾°

THE BOATING INTEREST AT HAMILTON COLLEGE.

By a sudden illness both of the Hamilton College delegates were detained from the Convention of the R. A. A. C. at Springfield, but though not represented there, the college oarsmen will appear at Saratoga. The crew, with two substitutes, has been chosen, and is at work on the water. The men vary considerably in height and weight, the bow being 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing 147 pounds, while much heavier men occupy the waist. The average weight is 162 pounds, and their age twenty-two years. No cast-iron bill of fare has been adopted for the training-table, but instead, food which is inviting as well as wholesome is provided, the principal aim being to secure simplicity in diet and to cut off pastry and fats.

The Mohawk at Utica furnishes a course of one and one-half miles, and the men go down every afternoon on the train to practice. They take a lunch in the city, and return partly by street cars and partly on foot. Their total walk from their work and to and from their meals is eleven miles. The general management of the crew is in the hands of Edward J. Love, of New-York, a graduate of the college. The question is often asked, What success can a college so far away from the water expect to have? The answer is, she cannot hope for great glory, but she can encourage athletic exercises and stimulate the spirit of loyalty among students and Alumni.

THE NEW COLUMBIA CREW.

The crew which is to represent Columbia College at the Saratoga Intercollegiate contest in June, has been selected. They are: Sprague, bow; Hammond, No. 2; Murphy, No. 3; E. Sage, No. 4; Boyd, No. 5, and Capt. Goodwin, stroke. The latter rowed in last year's contest. The crew has given up the light gig in which they practiced at the start, and are now using last year's shell. A new one is to be built for them similar to that built by Fearon last year. Under the coaching of Capt. Rees of R. Corner I, boss of last year's crew, the men take a three-mile spin up the Harlem River and back, and are said to be making rapid progress, and are getting well settled down. When the College Commencement is over, the crew will leave for their old quarters at Saratoga, and then they will be under the control of Capt. Rees until the day of the race. On Saturday afternoon, as the crew returned home to the boat-house, they were loudly cheered by the spectators gathered along the river. They are doing much better work than the last year's crew, considering the short time they have been pulling together. Mr. John C. Babcock has finished his plans for the new $10,000 boat-house to be put up for the club this Summer, and as soon as possible, will commence building the float on which the house will rest. During the week the names of the Freshman crew will be announced, and it is expected that, as the class this year is a very numerous one, a strong team will be sent to Saratoga.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BELGIUM.

ATTACK ON A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN BRUSSELS BY THE POPULACE.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—As a religious procession was passing through the streets to-day it was assailed by the populace, and its ranks were broken up. The Police, with drawn swords, charged on the rioters, ten of whom were arrested. The members of the procession took refuge in the neighboring houses, and subsequently dispersed.

SPAIN.

A MOVEMENT FOR A CONSTITUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE NEXT CORTES.

MADRID, May 23.—An important political meeting has been held here. It was attended by nearly 600 gentlemen, who have held seats in the Cortes either as Senators or Deputies. A resolution was unanimously adopted that on the opening of the next Cortes a

NOTES FROM ITALY.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

SLOW PROGRESS OF METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS—ROYAL VISITORS FROM GERMANY—THE POPE'S HOBBY—PROFANITY PUNISHABLE — THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, May 3, 1875.

We are in the "month of Mary" and of roses; but the season is a month behind, and Spring is still limping out of the vale of desolation which the past Winter has been. There is snow upon the mountains, and chill winds come out of the north. But in a week or two we shall be breathing heavily with the first wave of heat that will come sweeping over us from one does not know what quarter of the heavens. The Mayor of Rome has thrown up his commission, and there is a hitch in municipal affairs, which adds another drag to the regular movement of the world in this little corner of it.

SLOW PROGRESS OF METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

When the Government came to Rome it found a fine, wide street well begun, to lead from the new station of the railway into the centre of the city. The authorities took the work of finishing the street in hand, and gave to it the name of the Via Nazionale. Very little progress has since been made. As usual, there has been a great deal of talk, a dozen or more plans, and not a little pulling and hauling of interested parties. Some wish to have the street break into the Corso near the Piazza Colonna, and others, and the greater part, to have it begin, or end, at the Piazza Venezia. If it is ever finished, it will be the single long wide street of Rome, in which the population can walk without being lostled, with space enough to breathe, which is hardly possible in any street now existing in Rome. One would think that a street which has been named *Via Nazionale* would have been carried forward to completion at once, even if the cost of it had to be paid out of the national pocket. But the project has been made the object of the petty contentions of urban factions, and the matter has been carried so far as to cause a lar which has toppled the Mayor out of office. It would not have been so in the time of Tiberius or Nero. The word would have been given and the work done, or somebody's head would have some off.

ROYAL GERMAN VISITORS.

The hereditary Prince of the German Empire, who, with his wife, is still in Italy, is caressed with a warmth which cannot leave any doubt that the relations between the two countries are as cordial as ever, and have not been strained by recent events. The newspapers have indulged a tone of flunkey adulation quite beyond ordinary limits; indeed, such as would do no discredit to an organ of the court in England. The vocabulary of terms with which royalty is flattered is exhausted, and merits and graces almost superhuman are found to belong to those who move in the circles illumined by the blaze of the central sun of imperial and royal splendor. The visit of the Prince Imperial to Victor Emmanuel, bearing to the King the autograph letter of his father, and the long talks between the two, and the letter in reply, written in the King's own hand—friendly to the full limit of anything known in the relations of the past half dozen years—have altogether put people's minds at rest, and given new confidence that the two Governments are still to work together to promote the objects which have for some time been those of a common preoccupation. Instead of having lost anything by distrust awakened by the visit of Francis Joseph, Italy has gained, and is now on hugging and kissing terms of intimacy with two Empires. We do not know yet how parties are to choose sides in the dance of death of the next European war, nor how near or remote the beginning of the dreadful whirl may be. Here at Rome the Holy Father is looking on, ready to give the wink to set on those known to be on his side. Pius IX. never was in better health than now, and seems determined to put off dying until the last moment, and it may be one or two lustrums yet before he quits this turbulent mundane scene.

THE POPE'S HOBBY.

The truth is that the Government of no important Catholic State is inclined to favor the Pope in his crotchet of infallibility. The whim is one which, indulged under favorable or unfavorable circumstances, might become the instrument to affect very seriously the interests, and even the independence, of the civil power—as we are having proof at present by a great number of examples. Meanwhile the Bishops of the Northern Provinces of Italy are sending petitions to Victor Emmanuel praying him not to sign the bill now before Parliament, if it should be voted, obliging theological students to do military duty on the same terms with the other young men of the country of the prescribed age. The King is not yet quite at ease about his soul, and does not know to what extent the Pope's ban, not yet lifted off, may affect his spiritual welfare. Obeying his own feelings, he might be inclined to yield a little; but, being limited by the Constitution, he is bound to follow the public opinion of the country. It may appear strange that Bishops are ordered, or allowed, by superior authority to send petitions to a sovereign who has been read out of the Church for a great many usurpations. But these petitions come from prelates in the Provinces of Lombardy and Venice, acquired by conquest. The rod with which punishment is inflicted is elastic, and the King is only excommunicated in the former Neapolitan Kingdom, the Duchies, and the Roman States.

PROFANITY A PUNISHABLE OFFENSE.

The Italian Senate the past week has voted a law making profanity a punishable offense. The newspapers have a good deal to say upon the subject—the clerical journals accepting the legislation as a sign that the Government is Christianizing itself, while other organs see in it only an act of sterile sentimentalism. The penalty fixed for swearing is imprisonment for several days. It is thought by many that it would have been better to impose a money fine. If profane men were forced to pay a fine for every oath uttered a serious draft would be made upon individual resources, and the public revenue would be considerably increased. Profanity is a very common and terrible vice among certain classes in Italy, whose education has not taught them that the habit is an offense both against morality and good manners. The Romans are hardly the worst off of all the people of the country, as regards this vice. One would hardly believe that the *gentili Toscani* have held the primacy in this bad practice; but such is the fact. What makes the habit of the Tuscans more odious is the mixing of the grossest obscenity with the oaths in which the names held the most sacred in the Catholic Church are pronounced.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

But the most important political fact of the week has been the questions asked in Parliament, and the replies made by the Ministry, upon the manner in which affairs are going on between the Italian Government and the Vatican. As we all so well know, the policy has been a coaxing one which the State has adopted in trying to get the Papacy to act in a reasonable manner, and come to some sort of terms. Italy is blessed with not less than 250 Bishops; or one to about 100,000 of the population. Vacancies are frequently occurring, and the places are filled by new Prelates, and the law of guarantee, which the Pope has not accepted, requires that a formal notice shall be given to the authority before the *exequatur* is issued which gives them liberty to act. As the Vatican does not recognize the Italian Government as the United Kingdom, regarding it as a usurpation in more than one-half of the territory over which it holds sway, it tries to get its Bishops or episcopal prefects into their places by evading the law. There are cases in which the action has not been strictly legal. The Ministry excuses itself as well as it can. Again and again it has given notice that the Government will not modify the law of guarantees to suit present exigencies, although the Vatican rejects the law, while taking advantage of any liberty it concedes. The majority in Parliament has once or twice confirmed this position of the Ministry, and the same result, it is expected, will attend the action at present. Signor Mancini, the most eloquent member of the Chamber, in his speech to-day has brought a pretty strong pressure to bear upon the Cabinet, but we do not yet know what will be the issue, as the discussion is not exhausted. The Minister of Worship, Vigliani, is to follow with his defense of the Government in its transactions with the agents of the Papacy, and the end may be to make more visible the weakness of its position.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

AGENT SAVILLE'S EXPLANATION OF THE CHARGES MADE BY RED CLOUD—HE BELIEVES THAT PROF. MARSH WAS IMPOSED UPON—THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FULL INVESTIGATION.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

Dr. Saville, the agent of Red Cloud's band, who is now here with the Sioux delegation, makes this explanation touching the charges of Red Cloud, preferred through Prof. Marsh. Before Prof. Marsh's arrival in the Sioux country in pursuance of instructions received from the department, Dr. Saville informed Red Cloud that he was required to count his people, and directed the chief to make preparations necessary to secure correctness in the counting. The Indians resisted the counting by various means. They have some superstitious belief about the numbering of their people by white men, and all efforts of Dr. Saville to make a census were met with a variety of ingenious devices. Finally, under instructions from the department, notice was given Red Cloud that the rations would be stopped until his people permitted themselves to be numbered. The Indians held out for nearly two weeks, when they were forced to submit and permit the Agent to count them. The controversy caused much bad feeling on the part of the Indians toward the Agent. A portion of the band of northern Indians, in consequence of the controversy, had moved out from the agency, and they went into camp on a small creek some distance beyond, and in the immediate vicinity of, the fields which Prof. Marsh desired to visit. It was at this time that Prof. Marsh and party arrived. The arrival of a party bent on penetrating their reservation would be to the Indians at any time a matter of grave suspicion, but at that particular moment, with the excitement incidental to their protracted contest with the Agent still unallayed, the appearance of Prof. Marsh's party threw them into such a state of commotion that they were restrained with great difficulty. Dr. Saville explained to Prof. Marsh the state of affairs, and requested him to delay his visit to the Bad Lands until after the annuity goods should be distributed, when the Indians would be mollified, and the more hostile northern bands would depart. The Professor was not disposed to delay, but expressed a desire to go forward. Saville went among the Indians, explained to them the purpose of Prof. Marsh's visit, and appealed to the young soldiers to accompany him. The Indians finally consented to permit the expedition to proceed, and agreed to send some of their soldiers with him. All their fighting men are known as soldiers. On the day prior to moving from the agency for the Bad Lands, Prof. Marsh gave Red Cloud and his chief soldiers a feast. The feast was suggested by Dr. Saville, and the coffee, sugar, and beef were supplied by him from the stores of the agency without expense to the Professor. The only articles purchased for the feast by the Professor were some crackers and knick-knacks from the sutler's store. The "feast" was suggested by Saville in order to put the Indians on good terms with the exploring party. It was upon that occasion that Red Cloud made his complaints and furnished the Professor with the samples which he recently laid before the President.

Dr. Saville says if Prof. Marsh had desired to inform himself fully and intelligently of the quality of the rations issued at the agency to the Indians he had abundant opportunity to do so, and in a manner that would have precluded the possibility of controversy. The warehouse in which the Professor saw the goods stored, and from which he saw supplies issued, was open at all times, and he could have readily obtained all the samples desired. The post over which Prof. Marsh presided furnished positive evidence of the quality of the rations, because they were issued direct from the warehouse, and under the observation of the Professor's party. Some time prior to the Professor's visit a lot of flour was received at the agency which was condemned because of its bad quality. That flour was given the Indians to feed their ponies, and was not issued as a portion of their rations or charged against them. Dr. Saville believe that Red Cloud gave Prof. Marsh some of that condemned flour to carry to Washington. He thinks the fact that the coffee brought here by the Professor was entirely bad is conclusive that Red Cloud selected the bad beans from that issued and stored them away in his lodge for a favorable opportunity to enter a complaint. He denies that wet sugar has ever been received or issued at the Red Cloud Agency.

The allegations concerning the issuing of cattle and "guessing at the weight" Dr. Saville pronounces unfounded. He says that upon one of the days of Prof. Marsh's visit he weighed and issued nearly 400 head of cattle, and that the Professor sat on his horse at the time near the place of weighing, and must have witnessed it. The cattle are driven into a pen before being weighed. From this pen, five or ten head are driven upon the scales, weighed, and marked, and from the scales driven into a coral close by, and from there driven out to the parties to whom issued. Dr. Saville thinks the Professor must have overlooked the weighing, and supposed that the avoirdupois of the beeves was being "guessed at" when they were being delivered to the Indians for consumption. In reference to issuing all the annuity goods in one day, Dr. Saville says that is customary, and cannot result in loss to the indians. They prefer to have the issue made in that manner and would not be satisfied with any other method. They divide themselves into parties of various numbers, and the agent issues to them collectively. By thus messing their allowances they are enabled to save considerable quantities, and in the event of scarcity of supplies at the agency are prepared to provide for themselves for several days. The beeves are issued to these family parties in the same manner, one of the Indians generally standing at the coral or issue and calling off the names of the parties for whom the cattle are marked. He says the hides are not all returned to the agency, some of them being used by the Indians for various purposes, and some of the cattle are frequently driven off by or disposed of to other bands of Indians. Dr. Saville thinks Prof. Marsh acted in this matter from the best of motives, but insists that Red Cloud imposed upon him. Red Cloud he describes as a shrewd, cunning, unprincipled Indian. He has been a brave soldier, and his influence with his tribe was obtained by his skill in the chase, and daring and courage in battle. His influence is now on the wane, and the young soldiers do not regard him as a powerful leader. He presides at their councils, but they do not permit him to decide questions at issue. Red Cloud knows his influence is declining, and strives by all the arts of a politician to maintain his supremacy. One of his methods to that end is to oppose the agent, which he has ever done. Dr. Saville says Red Cloud has never consented to any proposition made to him. He has been forced to drive him in every instance, and when he wants anything done by the Indians, he passes over Red Cloud and presents his business to the young soldiers, with whom he is able to deal. Saville protests that his agency is honestly conducted; that he uses his best endeavors to satisfy the Indians, and invites the fullest examination into his administration. Dr. Saville relates his story with directness and plausibility. It may be that Prof. Marsh was imposed upon by the wily Red Cloud, yet the fact remains, and is illustrated by the conduct of the Indians now here that very much discontent and dissatisfaction prevail among them on account of fancied bad treatment. It may be Saville's fault, but the peace can only be maintained by removing the cause of discontent, and the agent seems to be that cause. The Indians cannot be reasoned with easily, because the channels of communication are so difficult and uncertain. An opportunity is now afforded which should be improved by the department to determine whether Saville has been the unfaithful agent Red Cloud alleges. There are interpreters here representing the Indians, and others representing the agents. The Government has Rev. Mr. Hinman, (not Minturn as has been printed,) who can hold the scales of justice, and see that all parties are fairly treated by the interpretations. The opportunity is most favorable for a full investigation which shall disclose all the facts.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

FIFTH SERMON IN REV. HEBER NEWTON'S COURSE.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF RELIGION—THE RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY IN RELATION TO THEM—NONE OF THESE ATTAINTED—THE BELIEF IN GOD, THE MORAL SENSE, UNIVERSAL, INSTRUCTIVE.

Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, preached yesterday the fifth of his course of sermons on the subject of "Science and Religion." He considered, in the first instance, the foundations of the position on which religion rests, with the view of ascertaining whether science by its burrowings of inquiry has undermined or in any way endangered them. The foundation of religion, he said, is the belief in God. Sinking our shafts through the strata of this belief we found them three-fold, the recognition by the imagination of a mystery of power before which it bows in awe, the recognition by the reason of a necessary origin and a manifest design which unite to construct the idea of intelligent will, and the recognition by the conscience of an authority within proclaiming a moral government of the world. The legitimacy of these laws science has not attainted. It has done nothing to remove the mystery, to clear up the origin, to dissipate the design, to silence the voice within, or annul the laws ordering society. On the contrary, it has deepened the mystery, has made more certain an origination of nature in a power transcending its own ken, has brought out more irrefragably design, has changed the voice within us with the authority of experience, and demonstrates an order in nature which molds society upon principles of righteousness. There is no contrast, he said, between natural and revealed religion. All true religion is at once revealed and natural. It is God's manifestation of Himself to man, in, through, and under his developing life—a revelation of supernatural truth—naturally communicated and received.

From the general evolution of mind with its chief factors—religion and morality—science turns to the process of this evolution as shown in the individual man, and seems again to empty mind of reality by disclosing its physical basis. Man is analyzed and resolved into his constituent elements. He is, we are told, the aggregation of certain given earths and minerals and gases and liquids in certain proportions. This, plus what? we ask.

The answer is, come and you shall be shown the laboratory of that you persist in deeming something other than the function of physical organization. This involuted mass of grayish tissue called the brain is the manufactory of thought and love, of faith and conscience. We have watched the marvelous operations of this organ, and we know that it generates mind as we know that the liver secretes bile. By the size and quality of the organ we can determine the power and characteristics of mental life. Its external configuration enables us to divine the special kinds of thought and feeling fabricated by this marvelous mechanism. As the blood pulses through it, in the ratio of its motion, there is change effected in the atoms of the tissue, coincident with which thought is evolved. Compression of the brain chokes thought. Lesion of the tissue estops intelligence. Physical life fails, and thought dies. In ways too numerous to detail, the identity of brain and mind is corroborated. The conclusion is unmistakable. Mind is the peculiar force liberated by brain action. Thought is brain secretion. It is an absolute mystery, of course, as is force in all forms. We do not profess to solve the mystery, but we accept the fact. We deny to mind any existence apart from matter, any relation, save that of the last product of nature. That, if not the uttered word of physiologists, is the conclusion to which their actual teaching leads—in which it is already finding undisguised expression. Mind is the product of matter, not matter of mind. Nature is not the rational outworking of intelligence; but intelligence is the incomprehensible result of nature. Consciousness is only the physical impression made on the brain tissue in the liberation through its action of this mind force. Its affirmations are invalid. The belief in God and the moral sense—necessary forms of this mysterious life—establish no reality corresponding to them. Personal identity is but the central shadow of this phantasmagoria in which brain atoms dance beneath the spell of the wizard force rising up within those grayish involutions.

As an account of the process of mind in evolution there is nothing in this to trouble us. We can accept all that physiology settles as to action of the brain tissues, and as to the co-ordination of mind therewith. It is not questioned that the brain is the organ of mind, that thought is evolved only through and out of brain tissue. But when physiologists pass beyond the fact of coincidence, and claim consequence when because of this evolution they deny reality to mind and its beliefs, their conclusion can only be reached by spanning an impassable gulf. Here is a chasm science cannot bridge, a hiatus it cannot close up. It may project its guesses over the boundary of experimental evidence, but it remains a flight of fancy, not an induction of science, to be accepted or denied on probability or its reasonableness. It is this that scientific teachers are doing with the most sacred judgments of man. It is not their inductions which deny our faiths, but the speculations into which they run out their inductions, and which they allow men to regard as continuous projections of science, when they are only actions of the imagination. They lead us along a solid pathway of undoubted truth, and before we know it we are out on the wings of fancy in the dark void. When Hannibal, marching from Spain to Italy, came to the River Rhone, he found the elephants would not be enticed upon the rafts prepared to ferry them over the stream. The master of strategy was equal to the emergency. The rafts were moored firmly to the shore, and, covered with earth, were disguised so that even the cunning beasts mistook them for terra firma, and, stepping fearlessly upon them, the moorings were slipped, and they were soon across the stream. We are beguiled thus off of the terra firma of science by the verisimilitude of one what is called the scientific use of the imagination, and in a moment, without warning that we are not on science, we, too, find ourselves adrift, inevitably carried over to the shore we abhor. We are led up everywhere to the hiatus over which we are carried only by assumption, inference, by no legitimate science whatsoever.

Grant that thought is evolved through the brain, is it its secretion? The actual physical secretions of the various organs you can identify with their material sources by physical senses. Bile you can see, touch, smell, taste, and may affirm it the production of the liver. Effect is of the nature of cause. Thought is something altogether unlike its generator. There is no nexus between gray tissue and the aspirations of David or the confessions of Augustine. The brain is physical; thought is hyperphysical. Nerve tissue is material; mind is immaterial—*i. e.*, comes under none of the senses. The effect is something wholly different in kind from its cause—can the relation, then, be of causation? But this, of course, is not meant. Mind is force, and force is always super-physical, a something evolved out of matter, coming in its action on matter within the recognition of the senses, but itself transcending the senses. Mind, then, is not essentially differenced from lower forces. This is precisely the point at issue. Mind is differenced from all other and lower forces in this, that it is intelligent force; force conscious of itself, thinking upon itself, reviewing its ascent, studying all other forms and operations of force, to order them all into rational unity in itself and thus interpret all things. This is not a mere difference of form between mind and the lower forces, heat, electricity, &c.—it is a difference in kind. It forces upon itself the question, What is this mysterious force which, rising out of all lower life, crowns the whole organic ascent with intelligence? To this question, the question which will of necessity recur ever hereafter as it has recurred ever heretofore, there can be but one answer—the one which alone, in accepting the affirmation of itself this mysterious intelligent force gives, interprets all existence. Mind is the outcome in nature of the original income from a super-nature, coming through nature to knowledge of itself, and so of all things—the universal life working up through nature into the finding of itself—the intelligence back of nature originating nature, animating nature, and thus cycling through nature to consciousness. Evolution yields its own interpretation of itself. That which, as the last result of nature, interprets the whole can be no accidental, meaningless last thing, but the flowerage of the whole; that which was, therefore, in potentiality in the original protoplasmic germ all, which, rising through successive stages, taking on ever higher forms in the ascending forces, gathers itself into perfect fruitage in the multiplication of the original seed—mind—which is the beginning and the end, the first and the last, the all and in all. This sounds pantheistic of necessity, as any natural philosophy of God must do, from which it is in reality essentially severed by the affirmation of consciousness. But does not this swallow us, the individuals, in the immensity of the all in all? If consistently with science we can preserve our belief in mind as the reality of nature, can we preserve our personal identity? Science undoubtedly tends to the conception of mind as force. If it establish this as the view in which alone, looking up to it through its approaches, reading psychology by physiology, we must regard it is personality evaporated? What did we ever mean by personality—by the soul? When we spoke of ourselves, to what had we reference? Our theology, our philosophy declared this soul or spirit to be immaterial. But the least analysis of those thoughts will show that the conception was of an etherealized material substance within, a finer form of the outer and grosser body. This is the conception traceable as a fact of history through religious art—which pictures the soul as a sublimated ghostly essence rising out of the body at death; through theology in the manifold materialistic controversies over the grace of baptism, of the Lord's supper, the nature of the soul, the future life, &c. It is the notion which is embodied in the traditions of ghosts which expresses the popular idea of the soul. We have defined the soul by extension. We have conceived of it as an entity—a thing. We have naturally evolved thus a materialistic philosophy which, identifying soul with substance, and finding that shrink away beneath the advancing light of science—the soul of plants long ago evanished—fears, when mind is declared a force, that the soul of man has evanished likewise. Here again materialistic science will teach us a more spiritual philosophy.

Assume that force is the one reality. Then all forms of force are phases of the one reality. But in their lower forms these forces do not reach to the secret of persistence, continuity, identity—and so they pass into other forms, lapse into the all force. They have no permanent individuality—are changing phases of the universal force. Life in which force rises not above these lower forms, lacks, therefore, personality. Notwithstanding the reason of the elephant and the dog, we rightly deny personality to them. They die and lapse into other forms of force. Wherein, then, does the force in man differ essentially from the force in the dog and the elephant? Brain is in the dog and in the elephant, and its evolved force, mind in rudimentary stages. In them mind does not reach consciousness. In man it does. Consciousness is, then, the flowering out of mind, and mind is the crowning force. Force, finding itself, waking out of dream life into consciousness of life—is not this the essential characteristic of man? Force gains the position when it identifies itself, conserves itself, abides persistent, continuous through changes. "I think, therefore I am"—the true philosophic foundation of personality, the true scientific crown of evolution. It is the universal mind, which, coming out only into leaves and blossoms in the lower forces, reabsorbs them as they die and fall—which, coming out into consciousness, seeds itself in permanence and identity—the intelligence becoming intelligences.

That this conscious force, intelligent will, organizes a material form, and so embodies itself, is doubtless true, even as God lives in nature. So we are in the body, and shall be when this body dies, the persistent, continuous, self-identity force, which is truly mind.

The examination of the natural history of the belief in God and of the moral sense, so far from emptying their reality, declares them essentially human; in all men rising with man's development into higher certitude, supremer authority. Science thus leads us up, whither philosophy long before had led men, to the simple acceptance of the declarations of consciousness as axiomatic, fundamental, unquestionable. Evolution discloses consciousness as the supreme and crowning life of nature, acceptance of which makes nature itself intelligible, yields us knowledge, doubt of which turns all things to chaos and evisceration knowledge. The philosophy of Mr. Spencer, upon which science is building its system of knowledge, rests for its fundamental proposition upon consciousness. Its affirmations are the axiomata out of which alone we can construct knowledge. From it we derive the ideas of space, time, and cause, upon which science builds itself. From it we have the only certitude possible to us, that we are deceived in our perceptions and our reasonings. Consciousness is the authority which alone holds together our order. We have only to find what are the real utterances of consciousness, instructive, universal, necessary, and accept in them the truth. Even our imperfect review to-day shows the belief in God, the moral sense, to be universal, instinctive. Our last Sunday's argument showed them to be rational and necessary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of the 14th inst. on "Level Crossings of Railroads," calls the attention of the public to a danger which has always been great, and is increasing with the increase in the number and speed of the trains. To devise a remedy and compel the railroad companies to apply it would confer a lasting benefit on the community. The history of a recent attempt to compel the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to protect a dangerous grade crossing on their road, will show the difficulty of obtaining redress from the corporation, or from the officers to whom the supervision of railways in Connecticut is intrusted—the Railroad Commissioners of that State.

In the town of Fairfield, a quarter of a mile westerly from the station, the railroad crosses an important and much traveled highway, which is built upon in such a manner that it is very difficult to see a train approaching from one direction, and impossible to see one coming from the other, until directly on the track; over this highway trains run at full speed, and here, as might be expected, many narrow escapes are recorded, and deaths at two different times have taken place. Here an express train was badly wrecked by running over a horse, and here an accident was prevented by the prompt action of a passing citizen, who, by running down the track and waving a signal, prevented a collision with a sledge-load of wood that had been caught at this crossing. In recognition of his services he was presented with a free pass, which the company declined to continue beyond the 1st of January following, on the ground that the Directors had changed their rules as to free passes; and this was some time before the Goodwin injunction! By a unanimous vote of the town of Fairfield the select men were instructed to request the Commissioners to order a flag man at this crossing. This the company opposed, and the Commissioners declined to order, on the ground that a flag man would cost $600 a year, which, as they say in their report, would cause the retirement of $10,000. It will readily be seen that, if the company had paid the prescribed amount of $5,000 for each of the deaths caused at this crossing, the $10,000 would have been retired some time since, and a good prospect remains of other like retirements in the future; but one of these cases was settled by prompt action for $200, and the other, in which the Coroner's jury censured the company for not having had a flag man, has not been settled. The citizens have now appealed to the Legislature, and it remains to be seen if this course, as suggested in your article of the 14th inst., will give the people the desired security, which it appears that railroad companies will refuse as long as it will cost more than an occasional settlement with

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, a resident of this great City, and one who enjoys to the fullest extent the attractions and freedom of our beautiful Central Park, to occupy a brief space in your valuable journal to protest against the passage at Albany of the proposed bill giving away to the so-called American College of Music four or five blocks on the easterly side of the Park as a site for said college. Our park is, and will be, none too large for the thousands of people who daily seek its precincts for pleasure and recreation. Besides, who knows where this sort of thing may end? Accordingly site there to a college, why not to a hospital, an asylum, and a reformatory, until finally the best part of our great pleasure-ground is given up to building purposes, and ceases to be a park in any sense of the word. Far be it from me to detract from the benefits to accrue to our City by the munificence of this unknown millionaire, but it strikes me a more fitting and accessible location for the display of his generosity can be found outside of the limits of Central Park. For my part, I would like to see a bill passed that will prevent this and all future Legislatures from donating or permitting the erection of any buildings in or upon any portion of the public grounds and parks of the City, except those buildings immediately and necessarily contributing to the uses and purposes of said grounds and parks. And to my mind the erection of a College of Music (even though it be "dedicated to the daughters of America") in the Central Park will not in any way add to its attractions and uses, but rather to the contrary.

We have only to remember how sadly the City Hall Park has been spoiled and monopolized by vast buildings, greatly to the detriment of the health and comfort of the City, to imagine what may eventually become of our Central Park, if this spirit of building upon our pleasure-grounds is allowed to go on. I trust you will raise your powerful voice against this proposed encroachment upon our rights and privileges.

HAAPT.

THE PLAN OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Gen. Sherman, quoted in your review of his interesting "memoirs," regarding the first battle of Bull Run, that "it is now generally admitted that it was one of the best planned battles of the war," &c., prompts me to refer to Gen. Barnard's account of that battle in "Johnson's Cyclopedia," volume 1, page 666, wherein it is stated that the "plan" was founded upon his reconnoissances, and that the order was, with slight modifications, a transcript from the memorandum of a plan of battle sketched thereon in that officer's note-book and submitted to the Commanding General.

This statement of Gen. Sherman's is important and of interest to the public; and it seems only justice, though tardy, that the engineer who planned the battle which gave rise to so much adverse criticism at the time should now receive the meed of recognition accorded his plan by the General of the Army.

G. C. S.

SOME HARVARD LETTERS.

GREETINGS TO THE ALUMNI CLUB IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT ELIOT, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, AND OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The graduates of Harvard College residing in San Francisco have an Alumni Club, which sat down to its second annual dinner on the evening of May 13. Thirty gentlemen were present, and Stephen H. Phillips, of the class of 1842, presided. After the dinner responses were made to various toasts suggested by the occasion and the character of the participants, letters were read from President Eliot, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. President Eliot wrote:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, May 3, 1875.

My Dear Sir: I have received your cordial invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, with great pleasure, and regret very much that my engagements here make it impossible for me to accept it this year. As I have never had an opportunity of visiting California, I promise myself the pleasure of dining with the club on some future occasion. The University has large representation in all the principal American cities. The organization of the Harvard Club of San Francisco added another club to a list which already included St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New-York. The University enjoys a national repute largely because its graduates are scattered all over the country. They send their sons to Harvard, and turn many sons of their friends in the same direction. Moreover, the many graduates who succeed in life, who become distinguished in the professions or in business, commend each in his own community, the university in which they were trained to the favorable regard of observant people who think about the education of their children. Without disparaging the younger laborers in the wide field of the higher education, we who love Harvard may dwell with affectionate pride upon her honorable history, reaching back through 237 years, her strong traditions of culture and good breeding, and her productiveness in men who have been distinguished in literature and science, or who have served the country with honor in public stations. Judge E. R. Hoar, presiding at a Commencement dinner not long ago, said that he hoped the graduates of Harvard, no matter how much the external life of the University might change, would always continue to be men who had some exact knowledge, who loved modesty and honor, and who had public spirit. It is a high ideal; but here at the quiet seat of the University the teachers are faithfully striving to make that ideal real in the lives of their pupils, and I doubt not that the members of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, in all the bustle of life, are at one with us in that aspiration, and that each in his own station is testifying before the community at once to the beauty and the truth of Judge Hoar's description of the Harvard standard of character.

Wishing the club a merry dinner and an invigorating exchange of inspiring sentiments, I am, with sincere respect and regard, very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Esq., President of the Harvard Club of San Francisco.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams threw out some valuable hints, writing as follows:

BOSTON, April 19, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: I need not say how much honored I feel by the invitation given me on the part of your club to attend their annual dinner on the 13th of the coming month. If I were thirty years younger I should think nothing of the undertaking in comparison with the pleasure I might expect from it; but time brings with it cautions to be prudent which are not to be neglected with impunity. It is gratifying to observe that the graduates of our university still retain their attachment to it, so as, however far from it, to combine in associations formed to keep it ever in memory. On this very day that I write, I am reminded of the circumstance that a whole century has elapsed since the event that fixes the date of the struggle of force which made us a free people. That struggle took place in close proximity to the seat of the college; and within its walls were then studying some youths like Rufus King and Samuel Sewall and Christopher Gore, who were imbibing, together with their ordinary instruction, a just conception of the higher obligations they would be summoned to meet as the responsibilities of guiding the course of an independent community might develop capabilities of action beyond their mental vision. From that day down to this such responsibilities have pressed harder and harder upon the inmates of all our institutions of education, and especially upon Harvard, in just proportion to the expansion of the regions over which they spread. You feel them now on the other side of this vast continent as keenly as we do who remain in the old tracks. I am glad to learn that you continue to sympathize with us. Vast as is the continent we cover, the living beings who are to imprint upon it the stamp of its national character are treading over it with giant strides. It is then of vital importance that every individual, convinced of the need of the very highest order of education to meet the emergency, should join with every other in the labor of pressing to its highest point the moral standard by which the social system may be controlled. You may perchance have been made aware by your college associations of the fact that in a brief and imperfect address, which I was was called to make at Cambridge two years ago, I endeavored to present to the young men certain considerations intended to induce them to open more direct paths to this field of exercise than had been trod before. I urged the development of an independent spirit which should diffuse into the body politic in new and more acceptable forms, rather the seeds of what is true than of what is expedient, and should so direct its efforts as to combine the force of external attraction with the solidity of moral doctrine; above all to, to keep the power of discrimination free from all the various secondary influences which perpetually tend to impair the judgment. If I do not greatly err, the tendency to accept these hints is growing more and more visible in the style of the public press, at least in the populous centres of the Union. Should this increase, however, then there must follow sooner or later a demand for a more masculine order of education than the colleges have attempted to supply. The experience of the last few years has disclosed the fact of the absence of any solid conception of the difference between right and wrong in conduct, among persons apparently honest and well-meaning, who are put forward as leaders of opinion. The foundations of these stand appear to be rising stones. The surest remedy for this evil ought to be found in the leading universities of the land. None of them have a higher responsibility to bear in this respect than Harvard. It is demanded of her by the necessities of the time, and her greater facilities for organizing and spreading her influence. I find that I should have been more nolence in past times, provided she will completely wake up to the duty of the hour. A new era is opening in America, which must ultimately determine the shape of its institutions and their final influence over the happiness of mankind. Let those of her sons who feel the importance of upholding the standard of Harvard at its highest mark, cherish, wherever it may be found, that spirit of earnest enthusiasm for the true course, which is the only element wanting to insure her pre-eminence in directing the moral power of the nation to the most beneficent ends. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' letter is a characteristic one, and reads thus:

BOSTON, May 2, 1875.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: I regret very much that I cannot be with you at the annual dinner on the 13th of this month, to which you have kindly invited me. It is a great gratification to the sons of Harvard who cling to the skirts of their venerable and ever youthful parent to see that her apron-strings are elastic enough to stretch across the continent, and strong enough for her fond children on the edge of the Pacific to hold on by without parting. They all owe her a great deal, not merely for the knowledge she has packed into their brains, but for something better than even knowledge which she has infused into their blood. She has always been conspicuous for training her sons in free thought, without any foolish fear of what has often been considered the crime of "free thinking." She has been putting more and more manhood into her boys for a hundred years from the time when she first spread a roof to cover them, when Samuel Adams, on taking his Master's degree, maintained a thesis which held the revolution in it as the oak is held in the acorn. Another century had scarcely rounded itself when she sent Charles Sumner with that germ of a new future for the country and for humanity planted in his soul, which was destined in after years to strike downward and to soar upward like the giants of your own forests. Barbarism withered in his shadow; the gratitude of civilization gilds his memory with its sunshine. We would not wrong one of the noble educational institutions of the land by invidious or unworthy comparisons. But though all of them may have side passages through which every newcomer in the garth of our seeking for truth may find an entrance, how many are there where the great folding-doors fly open of themselves so noiselessly, so generously to all modes of belief, and even of that larger faith which is sometimes mistaken for unbelief, as do those of Harvard? Of the two mottoes she has at various times borne engraved upon her seal, one, *Christo et Ecclesiæ*, however hallowed and venerated, remind us that the Society of Jesus laid claim to a similar title. The other, *Veritas*, "the only college seal which has the sanction of any record," and which is now read over her doors, belongs to all time and to universal humanity as its noblest watchword. You claim the Golden Gate as the entrance to your magnificent harbor. The Holy City was before you in the use of that stately name. May we not apply it once more without profanation to that sacred portal over whose keystone "*Veritas*" is carved, through which many of us entered so poor and came out so rich in the gifts our nurturing mother had bestowed upon us? I will venture to give you

The Golden Gate of Harvard—May it endure from age to age, firm as the mountains round about Jerusalem, open as your own Gate of Gold to the waves of the Pacific.

Yours very truly, O. W. HOLMES.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

The following call has been issued:

A State Convention of the Prohibition Party will be held in the City of Syracuse, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22 and 23, 1875, for the purpose of nominating State officers to be supported at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. All enrolled members of the Prohibition Party, and all other electors who are now willing to unite in separate political action for the paramount purpose of securing and enforcing prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, are earnestly requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts and select five delegates to this convention, with a sufficient number of alternates to secure a full representation. Wherever no provision shall have been made for regular delegates, residents of such districts present at the convention, may select from their number a proper representation, subject to the approval of the duly accredited members. The convention will meet at Shakespeare Hall, at 7:30 P. M., on Tuesday, the 22d, and, after temporary organization and the appointment of proper committees, will be addressed by eminent advocates of the cause.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.

JAMES BRICE, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
41—Harvey vs. Sexton &c.
63—Holmes vs. Lisaberger.
74—Dudley vs. Shear.
75—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Dexter vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
89—Peck vs. Brady.
90—Barclay vs. Ortel.
92—Industrial Exhib. Co. vs. Morgenthau.
100—Johnston vs. Kanaas & Pacific R. R. Co.
102—Matter of Foster.
109—Matter of Voorhis, Jr.
110—Matter of Kaulman.
114—Baile vs. Bingham.
125—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.
127—Runkel vs. Conner

financial difficulties resulting from the greatly diminished earnings which followed the competition with other trunk lines, and the shameless manner in which—judging from the facts as set forth in the report of Messrs. Morgan, Johnson, and Jewett—the corporation has been defrauded in connection with the negotiation of the recent loan of $15,000,000 second consolidated mortgage bonds. The impossibility of meeting the interest obligations of the company soon accruing, without sacrificing the coal lands, which are among the most valuable of its remaining assets, caused a meeting of the stockholders to be held on Saturday, whereat resolutions were adopted calling on the stockholders to contribute a certain sum per share to prevent the company from going to protest. The result of this movement remains to be seen. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis fell off from 55 to 46¼ on small transactions, the decline being attributable, in part, to its close connection with the Erie Company. North-western common declined from 40 to 37½, the preferred from 54 to 52¾, St. Paul from 36¼ to 32½, preferred from 57¼ to 54½, Pacific Mail from 39¼ to 35¾, Lake Shore from 68½ to 66, New-York Central from 105¾ to 103½, Rock Island from 104⅛ to 102, Wabash from 11½ to 8⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 24⅝ to 20¾, preferred from 21¼ to 28, Ohio and Mississippi from 25¼ to 21, Michigan Central from 77 to 74, Missouri Pacific from 53 to 49, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 16¾ to 14½. Panama advanced from 141 to 144 and declined to 140¼. Union Pacific advanced to 77, fell off to 74 and, at the close, rose to 75⅜. The Quicksilver shares advanced about 2 ₱ cent. In the last sales the recovery from the lowest point in the general list was ¼ to 1 ₱ cent.

The general trade of the City has been characterized by no especially new features, and the volume of business continued small. In some of the leading staples a further decline has taken place, but, on the other hand, there has been an improvement in a few departments of trade. The export trade of the country has been light, notwithstanding the fact that the condition of the gold and exchange markets has been favorable and ocean freights low. The reports about the grasshoppers created an uneasy feeling for a time, but the advices toward the close were less depressing.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing May 23.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	116½	116¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	116⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	124	123⅝	120¾
American Gold	113⅞	112⅞	112⅝
New-York Central	105¾	103½	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	102	97¼
Pacific Mail	39½	35¾	43½
St. Paul Common	36¼	32½	33⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57½	54½	54
Western Union	77⅝	76¼	72½
Union Pacific	77	74	72⅝
Lake Shore	68½	66	76
Wabash and Toledo	11½	8¾	36¾
North-western Common	40	37½	41¼
North-western Preferred	54	52¾	59⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	119	114⅜	108¾
New-Jersey Central	110	104	105¾
Panama	144	140¼	105¾
Erie	26¼	21⅝	35¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	21	24¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	54	42	19½
Harlem	135½	134	128½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 22.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104¼	104	103⅞	104⅛
Erie	24¾	23¾	23¾	27⅝
Erie Preferred	35	35	35	35¼
Lake Shore	67⅛	66	66⅛	66¼
Wabash	9¾	9¼	9	9¼
North-western	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38
North-western Pref	52¾	52¾	52⅝	53
Rock Island	103	102⅜	102¾	103¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33¾	32¼	33	33¼
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55	54½	55	55½
Pittsburg	91¼	91¼	91	91¼
Del., Lack. and West'n	118½	118½	118¾	118¾
Michigan Central	66½	66	66	66¼
C., C., C. and I	46¾	46¾	46½	47
Union Pacific	75¾	74	73⅝	74⅝
C., C. and I. Pref	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Han. and St. Joseph	21½	20¾	21	21½
Atlantic and Pac. Pref.	15	15	15	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	22¼
Missouri Pacific	50	49	50	50½
Panama	140½	140¼	140	142
Western Union	76⅞	76¼	76¼	76½
At. and Pac. Telegraph	23	22¾	23½	24¼
Pacific Mail	37⅛	35¾	35¾	35⅞
Quicksilver	17½	17½	16	17
Canton	65¾	65½	65¾	66
Consolidation Coal	48	48	47	49¼

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$22,749,971	February	$27,610,811
August	32,101,547	March	27,279,308
September	30,343,091	April	34,618,871
October	28,983,335	May 8	8,567,815
November	23,949,807	May 15	4,550,302
December	24 0t5,984	May 22	5,844,895
January	30,161,910		
Total			$310,847,907
Total same date, 1874			341,863,078
Decrease in 1875			$31,015,171

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	February	$17,709,570
August	24,584,829	March	19,382,102
September	21,690,714	April	13,636,812
October	24,25 5,552	May 4	4,964,837
November	19,9 8,235	May 11	3,908,621
December	23,304,786	May 18	4,106,551
January	16 287,303		
Total			$225,233 9t5
Total same date, 1874			208,945,195
Decrease in 1875			$43,711,210
Gold, May 22, 1875			116⅛
Gold, May 23, 1874			112¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	February	$4,040,524
August	7,316,397	March	3,361,161
September	2,222,533	April	4,393,348
October	1,614,753	May 1	3,005,370
November	4,446,600	May 8	5,870,353
December	12,497,641	May 15	2,223,115
January	10,119,325	May 22	1,019,5 3
Total			$83,439,320
Total same date, 1874			39,408,987
Increase in 1875			$24,030,413

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,9t5,078	$14,992,537
August	12,50t,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,.58	3,466 993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,358
February	12,031,658	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,653	2,602,387
May 8	2,025,260	2,164,041
May 15	1,875,214	748,961
May 22	1,829,632	508,902
Total	$102,699,051	$61,607,087
Total, 1874	104,222,289	60,544,105

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	40	Moss, bales	41
Beans, bbls	401	Pea-nuts, bags	25
Beeswax, pks	5	Rice, pks	140
Broom-corn, bales	78	Resin, bbls	4,281
Flour, bbls	4,901	Tar, bbls	250
Grain, bush	700	Spirits Turp., bbls	247
Wheat, bush	27,700	Pork, pks	155
Corn, bushels	62,200	Cut-meats, pks	298
Oats, bushels	40,025	Lard, tcs	200
Peas, bushels	600	Oil-cake, pks	975
Copper, pks	108	Butter, pks	2,040
Copper pigs	138	Cheese, pks	5,887
Cotton, bales	1,282	Sugar, bbls	290
Eggs, bbls	2,161	Specter, pcs	1,834
Grease, pks	7	Stearine, pks	73
Hemp, bales	52	Starch, pks	900
Hops, bales	31	Tea, pks	225
Hides, bales	43	Tallow, pks	53
Leather, sides	22,107	Tobacco, hhds	227
Lead, pigs	1,900	Tobacco, pks	80
V. Oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	267
Lard oil	50	Whis'y, bbls	464

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at steady rates. The inquiry has been chiefly for export. Spot sales have been officially reported since our last, or early delivery, of 9t5 bales, (of which 895 bales were on last evening,) including 487 bales to shippers, 150 bales to spinners, and 358 bales in transit. ....Less activity has been noted for forward delivery, the firmness of sellers operating against free dealings. The private reports from Liverpool were of an encouraging tenor, and served to strengthen values, which were quoted here 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening and 8,000 bales were to-day,) with 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16c.@16 1-16c.; June, 16c.@16 1-16c.; July, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; August, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; September, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; October, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; November, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; January, 15 21-32c.@15⅝c.; February, 15⅞c.@15 15-16c.; March, 16 1-16c.@16⅜c.; and April at 16¼c.@16 9-32c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,282 bales, (including 726 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 3,050 bales, against 4,398 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 15,883 bales, (of which 13,200 bales were to Liverpool, 1,042 bales to Havre, 979 bales to Bremen, 57 bales to Hamburg, and 5 bales to Genoa....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,384,911 bales, (including 1,616,855 bales to Great Britain, and 768,055 bales to the Continent,) against 2,609,168 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅜	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FISH—Rather more demand has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, with prices quoted weak and drooping. Export demand light and mainly for grades suited to the West Indies and South America. Superfine and No. 2 stock offering reservedly, and held with exceptional firmness. The sales since our last have been 10,300 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 50@$4 80; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 80@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 35@$5 80; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. Shipping Extras, in good part City Mill, at last quoted rates....Southern Flour dull as last quoted; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm; sales, 350 bbls.... Corn-meal in less request within the previous range; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite dull, and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing heavily. Exporters buying sparingly and chiefly to provide for freight room already contracted for. Very little milling demand. Winter Wheat inactive and somewhat nominal within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of about 22,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 18¾@1 19; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, part at $1 16, and small lots ungraded Spring at $1 15@1 22, with most other descriptions nominal. And for forward delivery, prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 16,000 bushels, June option, sold at $1 17½, and subsequently further offerings were reported at this price without any buyers....New Corn has been offered with more urgency, and has been again quoted decidedly lower, with a fair business reported at the reduced prices, in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels, at 80c.@84c. for new Mixed Western, very poor to very choice, afloat, mostly at 82c.@83c. for fair to prime sailing vessel stock, and about 80c.@81c. for poor to fair average steamer do.; 82c.@84c. for new Yellow Western, closing at 82c.@83c., afloat....Old Mixed Western Corn dull; held at 89c., in store....Rye wanted; State quoted at $1 10, bid; $1 12 asked; small lots sold, deliverable at Yonkers, at $1 07 ₱ bushel....Barley inactive and nominal....Of Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels Six-rowed State, to arrive by June 15, reported sold at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand for local trade account, and quoted higher, with sales reported of 41,000 bushels, at 75c.@76½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c.@76½c. for Chicago, and 76c. for Toledo, afloat; 77c.@80c. for White Western, and 76c. for White State....Feed has been moderately sought after within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ₱ ton....Sale Hay has been in less request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing lots at 85c.@$1 05; Clover 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c.... Rye Straw has been quiet and weak in price, within the range of from 60c.@55c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lb.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 7,058 bbls. Flour, 225,902 bushels Wheat, 412,771 bushels Corn, 7,988 bushels Rye, and 9,075 bushels Peas.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been comparatively quiet, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 250,000 lb....Copper products have been selling moderately, in job lots, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 29c.@29½c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ lb....Very little animation has been noted in the iron trade in any line. Scotch Pig Iron has been in fair supply and stock request at drooping rates. American Pig is offered with freedom, and is quoted weak and irregular as to values, in the absence of any considerable call for supplies. Sales, 700 tons Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, on private terms. Wrought Scrap is dull and somewhat nominal. Iron Rails have been in rather more request, with prices, however, showing less firmness. Sales have been reported of 2,200 tons on private terms. Manufactured iron has been moving slowly, even in job lots. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $30@$31 50; Glengarnock, $33; Coltness, $33@$33 50; No. 1 American Pig, $22@$23; No. 2 do., $21@$22; Forge, $21@$22; Scotch Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $37@$40, gold, in bond; American Rails, $38@$52, currency at the works; Old Rails, $26@$28; Wrought Scrap, $32@ $34, gold; Refined Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Scrolled Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c. gold. Lead has been moderately sought after since our last at comparatively firm rates. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at 6¾@7 87½, and American at $5 75@$5, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c. Spelter has been without important movement, yet quoted steady at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Domestic....American Steel has been in generally limited request at former quotations....Regulus Antimony has been held firmly, but not active, but quoted steady at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12c.@12½c., gold, for American, and continues quoted at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb....Tin has been very dull, with sales reported of 200 slabs Straits, 1,100 bxs. Coke Plates and 500 bxs. Charcoal within our range, gold. ....Straits have been quoted at 18¾c.@19c.; English at 19c.; Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c.@ 23½c. gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 75@$9; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25, gold.... Zinc continues inactive at 5½c.@6c., gold.

MOLASSES—Quoted nominally as in our last, without further movements of importance.

NAILS—Have been quoted at $3 25@$3 50 for Common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet....Resin in very moderate demand at about previous prices, ranging from $1 95@$2 05 for strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 lb. ....Sales 300 bbls. Strained at $1 95, and 800 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $4 75@$7, ₱ 280 lb. Tar continues very quiet on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl. City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bol....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive with merchantable quoted steady at 35c. ₱ gallon; sales 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 36c. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in very limited request, shippers operating with reserve. Prices have been somewhat nominal. Western, in bags, quoted at $47 50@ $48, currency, and City at $44, gold. The week's receipts here have been 7,307 bags; exports hence, 5,233 pks.

PETROLEUM—Rather more activity has been noted in this line, but at easier prices, under freer offerings. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12¼c.@12¼c., with sales of 2,500 bbls. at 12¾c.; and early June options at 12¾c.@12¾c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12 9-16c.@12¾c., and at Baltimore at 12½c. for early delivery. (with sales there of 2,500 bbls. at 12c.)....Crude in bulk at 6c. for early, and 6c.@ 6¾c. for June delivery, with sales of 4,000 bbls. for June at 6c.; and in shipping order at 9¾c.@9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19½c.... Naphtha at 9c.@9¼c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull to-day for early delivery, at lower and irregular prices, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls. new Western mess at $21 50, with prime Mess quoted at $19 25, and Extra Prime quoted at $16 ₱ bbl. And, for forward delivery, new Western Mess has been quoted depressed and lower, influenced by the unfavorable Western reports, on an extremely active business, embracing sales of 3,000 bbls., July, at $21 40@$21 50, closing at $21 40, and 250 bbls., August, at $21 60,....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 5¾c. for City ₱ lb. Estimate have been generally inactive at about previous quotations. Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sundry small lots of City bulk stock sold at former figures....Lard has been unusually quiet for early delivery at easier and unsettled prices. Sales confined to small lots of prime Western Steam at 15¼c. 3t5 tcs. City do. at 14¾c., closing at 14¼c.@14⅝c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13¾c.@ 13¾c.; and Refined for the West Indies at 14¾c., and for the Continent at 15¼c....For forward delivery, the dealings in Western Steam have been on a restricted scale at a decline of 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales, 250 tcs., May, at 15¼c.; 500 tcs., June, at 15 5-8c., closing at 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; with July at 15⅜c.@15 7-16c., and 1,000 tcs., August, at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c., closing at 15⅜c.@15 9-16c. ₱ lb....Beef steady, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Mess at former rates; and 50 bbls. Packet at $15 50@$16....Butter has been in moderate request and without important change as to prices. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c. @22c. for ordinary to very choice; 23c.@24c. for very fancy or very good to choice; 28c.@30c. for very choice to very fancy, in small lots; New Western at 14c.@ 22c. for fair ordinary to very choice, ₱ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs and pails, from 13c. @24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been comparatively dull, with sales quoted more or less irregular. We quote: New Cheese at 8c.@13c. for state Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 7½c.@10c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@12c. for fair to very choice. An old State Factory (nominally) at 10c.@ 14½c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 12c.@14c. for very good to prime, and 14½c. for very choice; old Western, 5c.@12½c. ₱ lb....Eggs have been in moderate request within the range of 17c.@19c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 17½c.@18½c. for good to choice marks ₱ dozen....The exports hence for European pks. Bacon, 1,113 pks. Lard, 27,610 pks. Cheese, and 58 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer steady, with sales of 14,000 lb. Mexican on private terms. Receipts, 52 bales....Goat inactive and drooping. Receipts, 885 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request in a jobbing way, at previous prices, with Castile quoted a 8¼c.@ 8½c.; Co gate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c. and W. P. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally in very limited demand, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35c. @37c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 2½c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@10¾c.; Ginger, 10¼c.@ 11¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Quiet on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining; sales 800 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ....Raw unaltered.

STARCH—Has been rather more sought after, with Western quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.@6c.

RICE—Has been in light demand, with sixty quoted at $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been less active at about previous prices. Sales equal to 110,000 lb. sold at 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair to strictly prime ₱ lb. The week's exports have been 824 pks....Stearine has been in request, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 10½c. ₱ lb. Sales 200 tcs.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; 150 bbls. sold at $1 20@ $1 20½ ₱ gallon. Stock in store here estimated at 8,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the business was the continued activity in tonnage (on charter) for the Petroleum trade at the recently advanced rates. Vessels for Grain were quite moderately sought after and quoted about steady. Vessels for the Lumber and Sugar trades were rather more inquired for. And in the way of berth freights room for Cotton, Provisions, and Grain was in fair demand, with rates favoring ship-owners. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,875 bales Cotton at equal to 9-32d. ₱ lb., and 1,000 runs (in addition to the 5,000 bales mentioned in our previous report,) and, by steam, 150 pks. Pork on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef also on private terms, quoted nominally at 5s 9¾s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 200 bbls. Sugar, and 9,000 Staves on private terms; and 90 tons Leather, in lots, (taken within a few days,) mostly on the basis of 50s. ₱ ton, with Grain room quoted at 7d. bid ₱ standard bushel; and Cotton room at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.... For London, by sail, 50 tons Measurement Goods at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 200 bbls. Sugar, and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,029 tons, hence, with walnut, &c., on private terms; and another 984 tons, hence, with Oil Cake, in bags, on private terms, quoted nominally at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,100 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 125 tons Provisions, in lots, at 30s. ₱ ton; 1,000 bbls. Sugar, on private terms, quoted at 26s. 3d.@27s. 6d., and 8,500 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; and 5 tons Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 580 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ quarter; two ships, 1,535 and 991 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, within the range of 42s. 6d.@45s. and a ship, 854 tons, with Dyewood, &c., from the West Coast of Mexico, on private terms....For Havre a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 1¼c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Rye on private terms; 100 bbls. Flour, and 160 bbls. Beef at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 250 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for hhds. and 15s. for cases; 100 bxs. Bacon and 50 pks. Leather on private terms; 375 pks. Agricultural Machinery at 25s. ₱ ton measurement; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton, and 250 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 25s. 6d. to 30s. ₱ ton. For Stean, 8,000 bushels Grain and 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Cronstadt, an American ship, 759 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted nominally at 45c. ₱ bbl....For Danzic, an American brig, 431 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Riga, a Norwegian bark, 572 tons, hence with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a Norwegian brig, 232 tons, hence with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a British brig, 327 tons, hence with equal to about 1,800 bushels Grain, in shippers' bags, reported at 16c. ₱ bushel....For Lisbon, an American brig, 343 tons, hence with equal to about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms. For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 639 tons, hence with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, at 24½c.; and an Italian bark, 448 tons, hence with about 18,500 cases do., at 25c. ₱ case....For Cabarien and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For St. Jago, an American schooner, 245 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses. ....For the Bahamas and back to New-York, three schooners, 177, 356, and 90 tons, with general cargo, on the basis of equal to $1 ₱ bbl....For St. Lucia and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, about 110 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,000....For Cuba and back to New-York, a British schooner, with general cargo, reported at $2,200....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig and schooner, reported on the basis of $4 75 for Sugar, $4 25 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Porto Cabello and back to New-York, an American schooner, 180 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Matanzas, a brig, with cooperage stock, from Philadelphia, reported at 20c. for Sugar, and a schooner, from Eagna, a schooner, with empty Casks, from Philadelphia, reported at 80c....For St. John, two schooners, hence with general cargo, reported on the basis of 35c.@40c. ₱ bbl....For Gloucester, three brigs, with Casks, from Cadiz at 10c.@10½c. ₱ bushel....For Boston, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Barbados, at 37½c....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 6c. ₱ bushel; another, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50; and two schooners, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 25@$6 50....For New-York, an American schooner, 481 tons, with Cork-wood, &c., from Seville, on private terms; a British bark, 389 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, within the range of 40s.@60s., for heavy and light goods; a brig, with Lumber, from Alobite, and a schooner, with do., from Pensacola, at $9 75; a brig, with Sugar, reported from Barcados, at 38c.; two brigs, with Molasses, reported from Antigua, at $3 75; a schooner, with Molasses, from Martinique, at $3 75; and two schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, May 22.—Sugar, owing to unfavorable news from mid-land and the decline in gold, market dull; prices nominal; holders are too high for buyers; small business; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 13@15 reals per arroba, in gold, 6¼@7 reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 15@20 reals; Mo asses Sugar, 11@11½ reals; Concentrated Sugars, 18 to 20 reals; Nos. 10@12 10½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 12@12½ reals; fair to good refining 12½@12¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13 in boxes, 15½@15¾ reals; do. in hhds., 16@16¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 441,000 bxs., and 57,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 41,000 bxs. and 11,500 hhds.; exported during the week, 21,000 bxs. and 10,000 hhds., including 5,500 bxs. and 8,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses firm; 50 degrees polarization, 7¼ reals ₱ keg. Bacon, $38 @40 ₱ cwt. American Flour, $29 50@$30 50 ₱ bbl. Lard, in American can-cases, $40@$45 ₱ quintal. Lard in kegs, $40@$41 ₱ quintal; in tins, $45@$46. Potatoes, $9 25@9 50 ₱ bbl. Wax, white, $18@$23 ₱ arrobe. Honey, 6 reals ₱ gallon in bbl. Oil in tins, 1¼ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Lumber—Pitch Pine, $55@$56 ₱ M. Shooks flat; Box, 6 reals. Su ar Hogsheads, 48@50 reals. Molasses Hogsheads, 40 reals. Shooks very heavy, 24½@25 reals per arroba. Hewing Tobacco, $57@$58 ₱ quintal. Corn, 11¼@ 11½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops dull. Freights in fair demand; Captains demand higher rates. Spanish Gold, 207¼@208. Exchange quiet; on the United States, sixty days, 1 per cent premium; three days, 1½@2 per cent premium; sixty days, gold, 107@109 premium; short Sight, 111@112 premium; on London, 133@135 premium.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—Receipts by lake—Corn, 58,500 bushels. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 25,500 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 7,200 bushels. Shipments by canal—Lake-water—Wheat, 138,600 bushels; Corn, 16,300 bushels. Shipments by canal to interior points—Corn, 8,100 bushels. Canal Freights strong; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. Afloat from Buffalo for tide-water—Wheat, 505,000 bushels; Corn, 214,500 bushels; Barley-malt, 12,000 bushels. Flour in good demand and firm. Sales of 650 bbls.; Spring, $5 25@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@ $6 75; White, $6 75@$7 25. Rye, $5 50. Oat-meal, $4 50@$9 50. Corn-meal, light inquiry and lower; sales of 7,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10; Winter neglected. Corn very dull; No. 2 offered at 75c.; no arrive; sales of 3,500 bushels in lots, at 76c. @76½c. Oats inactive; 70c. for Western, to arrive. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet; season about over. Pork quiet at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines inactive; held at 94c.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, excited, lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 03½@ $1 04; No. 2 do., 98¾c. spot; 99⅝c., June; $1 02⅝, July; No. 3 do., 95½c.@96c.; Rejected, 91c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c. spot; 69⅝c., June; 71¾c., July; Rejected, 66c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 62¼c., spot; 62¾c., June. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady at $20 75, spot; $20 62½, June; $20 87½, July. Lard firm and in fair demand at $14 10@$14 15 ₱ 100 lbs. for July. Whisky, $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat unsettled and lower, at 98¾c., June; $1 02¼, July. Corn heavy and lower, at 68¾c.@68¼c., June; 71¾c.@71½c., July. Oats weak and lower, at 62¼c., June; 60c., July. Pork lower, at $20 80@ $20 85, July; $21 12½, August; $20 55, June. Lard lower, at $14 85, June; $15 05, July. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Cattle active; receipts, 800 head; market very firm; sales of choice shipping Beeves at a slight advance; common to extra shipping Steers, ranging from 1,'00 to 1,500 lb., $5 50@$6 75; common to good Butchers', $4@$5; through Texans, $2 50@$4; Veal Calves, $3 50@$5 25; Milch Cows, $25@$45 ₱ head. Market closed strong. Shipments, 3,800 head. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 6,000 head; sales chiefly at $7 30@$7 50 for Bacon grades, and $7 40@$7 80 for common to good heavy; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep nominally $3@$5 50 for shorn; $5 50@$6 75 for unshorn, with no sales; receipts, 170 head.

OSWEGO, May 22.—Flour unchanged. Sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat quiet: No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 19; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady at 86c. Barley quiet and scarce. Corn-meal, bolted, $37; unbolted, $36. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuff, $25; Middlings, $27. Freights—Flour to New-York—Wheat, 6c.; Peas, 6½c.; Cor

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clark.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mme. Anschütz, Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Quercy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WANDERING BOYS, OR SWITZERLAND; &c.—Donald McKay and Indiana.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.—READINGS AND CONCERT—Mr. Charles Roberts, "Elfin Quartet."

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The campaign in Pennsylvania this year is likely to prove an exceedingly interesting one. The State Republican Convention meets on Wednesday of this week. Our dispatches this morning state that the only prediction that can safely be made as to its course is, that it will renominate Gen. HARTRANFT for Governor by acclamation. This is made certain by the excellent manner in which the Governor has, by general concession of both parties, done his work. The Governor showed a strength that surprised his opponents if not his friends when he was last nominated, and all agree that he has lost none in the meantime. Of course every one understands that the point of special interest in the proceedings of the convention will be its action, or its refusal to act, on the question of a third term for Gen. GRANT. On that point it is too early to make any prophecy.

There is an endless amount of pulling and hauling over the negotiations with the Sioux Indians for the re-cession of the Black Hills region. Our dispatches this morning give an intelligible account of some of the conflicting interests involved in the matter. The Indians themselves seem to be pretty well divided. One party of them have been induced to leave the quarters provided by the Government and go to another hotel, the white adventurers who accompany them being at the bottom of the movement. Among the seceders was Red Cloud, and now it seems that another chief, who disputes RED CLOUD'S supremacy in the tribe, has been sent for. This savage enjoys a title that would, in length at least, do credit to a Spanish heir-apparent. He is called YOUNG MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES. Whether this grotesque designation is intended to be complimentary we do not know. It is to be hoped, however, that the arrival of this chieftain will help bring the tedious negotiations to something like a decisive settlement—a conclusion made difficult in this case by the fact that neither party knows exactly what it wishes.

The very full and interesting accounts which we have published of the forest fires in Pennsylvania disclose the existence of dangers to the inhabitants of these regions of a most extraordinary character. That a spark from a passing locomotive, or the bivouac fires of a band of reckless tramps should start a conflagration consuming between two millions and three millions of dollars' worth of property, and reducing to homelessness, and in some cases to absolute poverty, several thousand people, is a fact of no common occurrence at any time. That this should have happened before the Spring had yet given way to the droughts of Summer is still more extraordinary. For a long time, too, the contest with the flames was one of life and death to those engaged in it. The flight of the train-load of men, women, and children from Osceola, when the fire had hemmed in the devoted town, and when, leaving their homes in flames, they were whirled at lightning speed through the still burning woods, was an incident, which, had it been described in fiction, would have been pronounced nearly incredible. It is easy to suggest that perils of such magnitude, and so liable to recur at any moment during a dry season, should be guarded against systematically; but it is by no means easy to suggest what system is practicable.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly in session in Cleveland, Ohio, very strong resolutions were adopted on Saturday in opposition to the diversion "of any portion of the various school funds in any of the States of the Union to or for the use of any church or sect." This strikes at the root of the doctrine urged by the Roman Catholics that justice will be done to all sects when the school funds are divided among them in proportion to the number of children educated by each. As this is the only ground on which the Catholic clergy could hope to win the co-operation of the Protestants in their plans, it is important. It is not unreasonable to suppose, however, that the application of this doctrine has already been deemed hopeless, and that the Catholic clergy are intent on incorporating their schools with the public schools, where this can be done with safety to their own influence. But this scheme is not likely to succeed any better than the other.

Little Delaware keeps up the antiquated custom of punishing her criminals at the pillory and the whipping-post with a pertinacity that shows no signs of waning. We suppose the people of the State enjoy their peculiar notoriety. They also claim to have secured special immunity from crime by their employment of penalties elsewhere regarded as barbarous, and which, they have asserted, are never incurred twice. But this claim is not always sustained. The last batch of criminals under the lash included several who had undergone the same torture before.

ANOTHER SESSION AND ITS WORK.

In these days it is necessary to judge State Legislatures by a standard of comparison. If they have not done quite as much harm as they might have done, or a little less than other Legislatures before them, that is about as much as we have a right to expect. It is only in that sense that the Legislature of New-York which has just adjourned deserves any credit. It has left a great deal of pressing business neglected, but it was not so corrupt as some Legislatures we have seen at Albany. It has legalized several scandalous jobs, but it has not gone so far in this direction as it was invited to go by the "Bosses" of the present day. There can be no doubt that but for the vigilant watch kept by the Republicans in the Senate, we should have a much worse story to tell than this. For several months, Senator WOODIN, Judge ROBERTSON, and other Republican Senators managed to frustrate almost every attempt at jobbery. For this they deserve the thanks of the public.

Sad experience has shown that it is in the last days of a session that roguery comes victorious to the front. Five months may pass without much cause for alarm, but as the session draws near its close all sorts of dishonest and reckless schemes are suddenly introduced and pushed through both houses. An Assemblyman or Senator who desired to make a good reputation for himself would find it a good plan to increase his watchfulness as the hour for adjournment approached. This year the usual amount of mischief has been condensed into the last week. The very worst faction of the Tweedites have been making strenuous efforts for months past to place the patronage and emoluments of the City Marshals in the hands of the Sheriff. It is a Tammany job of the very worst kind, and has been eagerly pressed by every member of the old gang now left in the City. Its object and design could not possibly have been misunderstood in any quarter; yet the bill was passed, and the public may now have the satisfaction of knowing that another long step has been taken toward the re-establishment of that same Tammany for whose robberies every property-holder in this City is paying so dear. No wonder all the low gin-mills in the lower wards were illuminated on Saturday night.

The "legal paper" job has been perpetuated, and a small personal intrigue has been successful in the shape of a bill for the creation of an additional Judge in the City where none was wanted. The horrible nuisance of an abattoir and rendering-house has been sanctioned at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. When the sickening fumes of that pest-hole hang over the City on the hot nights of Summer, it is to be hoped that the public will remember that they are indebted for them to the combined efforts of a Democratic Legislature and Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. The Republicans were not strong enough to defeat this new blow at the already depreciated property of the City. The Rapid-transit bill, which we owe chiefly to Mr. HUSTED, is about the only measure which seems likely to have a good effect on local interests. We trust that it may be found possible to build a good and cheap road to the upper end of the City before another Winter is over.

For the most part the Legislature has not excited very deep interest on the part of the general public. Its proceedings have been followed with languid attention, the experience of the last two or three years having failed to stimulate any strong hopes of a great change for the better. The discussions have been, for the most part, monotonous and dull. The Republican minority in the Assembly has had a thankless task to discharge, and in the Senate the Republicans, although in a majority, have been obliged to carry on a most harassing struggle against the army of jobbers who surround the Legislature. Senator WOODIN and Judge ROBERTSON seem to us to deserve a special acknowledgment of their services. The Democrats have shown us what we may expect when they obtain entire possession of the Legislature. The new Sheriff's bill speaks volumes. It is a victory for all the loafers in the City who call themselves "politicians." Reform moves steadily backward, and people who think that treachery and dishonesty are all shut up in TWEED'S cell on Blackwell's Island are destined to be rudely awakened from their dreams. A scapegoat has been found, which does well enough to talk about, especially abroad; but TWEED'S system will be as powerful as ever before two years more have passed.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Only a moderate acquaintance with the history of the Democratic Party for the last twenty-five years would seem to be sufficient to satisfy any one that it can not be trusted. For obstinate bad character that party has a well-established reputation. It is not easy to find a point in its record to break the dreary uniformity of its faithfulness to itself and its faithlessness to the people. It is profuse in its promises, but the poverty of its performance has been invariable and monotonous. It has pretended to be the only friend of law and order and respect for the expressed will of the people, yet it has rarely had an opportunity to disregard order and violate law that it has not shown alacrity in improving it. The conduct of the Returning Board in Louisiana last Winter, in so manipulating returns as to give the Republicans instead of the Democrats control of one branch of the State Legislature, so horrified that party that it exhausted adjectives and epithets in denouncing it; and in its appeals to the people it gave them to understand that the only way to put an end to such proceedings was to put the honest Democratic Party in power. Doubtless some honest but extremely credulous politicians, and a few of extreme youth or short memories, have been taken in by this exceedingly virtuous talk. It is due to the party to say, however, that as often as a little authority has been given to it by a too confiding constituency, it has at once done what it could to undeceive its dupes.

Its latest achievement in this line is exhibited in New-Hampshire. Two years ago last Spring the Democrats carried that State, electing their Governor and having a majority of the Legislature. Their administration for the year was so little distinguished for its high character that, at the election last March, the Republicans elected a majority of the House, and were reasonably sure of a majority of the Senate, which would enable them to elect their State ticket, as there was no choice by the people. But, by the laws of New-Hampshire, the Governor and Council act as a sort of returning board, and have just been doing that work quite after the Louisiana fashion. Two Republican Senators, NATT HEAD and ARTHUR DEERING, were to be counted out and Democrats to be seated in their places, and this would make the Senate Democratic. Gov. WESTON and his Council have proved equal to the emergency. The votes for NATT HEAD were thrown out on the theory that the candidate's name is NATHANIEL, although he has been known for years as NATT HEAD, and has so written his name, signing it in that way to official documents; and no one doubted that the voters knew for whom they were voting. The votes for ARTHUR DEERING were rejected because he had not been a resident of the State for the constitutional term of years, and was therefore ineligible. This being done, two Democrats, JAMES PRIEST and JOHN PROCTOR, were given certificates, which gives the control of the Senate to that party.

There is no color of warrant in law or precedent for this action. The votes for NATT HEAD should certainly have been counted either for NATHANIEL HEAD or as scattering. This would have left the Senatorial district possibly without a choice, the vacancy to be filled by the Senate declaring who was elected; or, in case it was decided that there was no choice, the vacancy to be filled by the House. The same course should have been taken with the votes for ARTHUR DEERING, although in his case it must be further apparent that the question of eligibility was not one for the Governor and Council to decide, but wholly a question for the Senate. It has been over and over settled in both branches of Congress that votes for an ineligible candidate cannot be treated as blanks, the Republicans frequently having acted upon that principle and rejected their own party candidates. In the case of ABBOTT, from North Carolina, claiming a seat in the Senate on the ground that VANCE, who had been elected by the Legislature, was ineligible, the Senate decided by a large majority that the minority candidate, in such a case, could not be seated. Senator THURMAN closed an able speech against ABBOTT'S claim in these words: "Upon every ground on which you can put this case, * * * upon the weight of American judicial decision, upon the doctrine that lies at the foundation of republican institutions, that a majority shall govern, * * * this claim is found to have no validity whatever;" and Senator THURMAN ought to be good Democratic authority. He said, in the course of his speech, that but one Supreme Court, and that in a single case in the State of Indiana, had held a contrary doctrine. Indeed, Gov. WESTON and his associate Democrats did not dare trust the opinion of a Supreme Court, and while making a pretense of asking, in fact declined to ask, their advice. The action of Gov. WESTON and his Council, even if they had the question properly before them, has no justification outside of some English cases; and the English authorities even would not warrant the decision they came to. It is as bald and inexcusable a case of defeating the will of the people by an exercise of power as can be imagined, and if it does not make the action of the Louisiana Returning Board respectable in comparison, it at least keeps it in countenance.

We do not thus speak of this action of the New-Hampshire Democratic officials because it surprises us, for it does not. The managers of the party work by such methods. In some places it is more convenient to stuff ballot-boxes, or "doctor" returns, or multiply fraudulent naturalizations; but each locality has its specialty of rascality. It is bred in the organization, and accompanies it everywhere, and this New-Hampshire expression of it is only the one considered most suitable by the BINGHAMS and other Democratic managers in that State.

Yet there are men who, pretending to something more honest, higher-toned, more pure in administration, than the Republican Party has given to the country, who affect to believe they may find what they seek in the return of the Democratic Party to power! If such men have forgotten the past, they ought, at least, to be enlightened by what passes under their own observation.

THE RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

A case has been decided in the English courts which very clearly defines the limits where the functions of trades-unions cease. In effect, it exactly coincides with the views we have frequently expressed in these columns; but hitherto no legal decision upon the precise point at issue has been reached, and thus the judgment becomes of the utmost importance as a precedent for the guidance of working men.

Messrs. JACKSON & GRAHAM are an old-established and well-known firm of cabinet-makers and upholsterers in London. They have two factories, and their business is extensive. One factory has always been worked on the piece-work system; but in the other, up to November, last year, the men had been paid by the hour. About the middle of that month the firm resolved to change the system in the latter, and they announced that from a certain date employment would be given constantly to all the hands at a stated price for a given amount of work. This the men objected to, and on their behalf a protest was sent to Messrs. JACKSON & GRAHAM by the committee of the Alliance Cabinet-makers' Association. An interview was also sought by them and obtained, but the resolution was not affected, and, as a consequence, the men struck. Only one man and two boys remained at their posts in the shop. The firm at once advertised, and a full body of men was immediately obtained, many applicants having gone a long distance, only too glad to get a chance of working for the firm. The strikers, through their association, now had recourse to pickets. They placed a number of men outside in the streets to watch the shops. These waylaid the workmen as they went to and from their work, and tried to persuade them to leave. They continued the system for three months with great perseverance, but apparently with very little success. The new-comers gave satisfaction, and declined the offers of the society, and the work went on as usual. But the picketing became an annoyance, and Messrs. JACKSON & GRAHAM determined to have its legality tested in the courts. Accordingly they caused five of the most energetic of the pickets to be arrested, and these have now been tried in the Central Criminal Court on a charge of conspiring to molest workmen, with intent to induce them to leave their employment, and, further, to coerce employers to cease to employ those workmen.

The men were defended by five leading members of the criminal bar, and the trial lasted two days. The plain facts, as we have stated them, were proved and not denied, the defendants not calling any witnesses. It must, however, be particularly remarked that no violence was charged; only once was there any semblance of threatening language said to have been employed, and that was so slight, if not questionable, that the prosecution laid no stress upon it. The conduct of the defendants had been limited strictly to waiting for the workmen, and endeavoring to persuade them to follow their example, and strike.

The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. HAWKINS, who, it will be remembered, conducted, with marked ability, the case against the Tichborne claimant, admitted the perfect right of working men to make their own bargains. But he submitted that employers must also be allowed to conduct their business in their own way. Baron CLEASBY, before whom the case was tried, very clearly defined the law in such matters. He pointed out that in cases of conspiracy the offense lies in the agreement to do a certain thing, and not in the doing of it; while any molestation or obstruction offered to a person with a view to coerce him—if a working man, to quit his employment, or if a master, to alter his mode of carrying on his own business—was an offense at law. Picketing might not be unlawful under certain circumstances, but it is when it is carried on in such a manner and to such a degree that it might be expected to influence other persons to the extent of annoyance, apprehension, or loss.

The question for the jury was simply one of facts, and they returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The Judge, in delivering sentence, expressed his belief that such conduct as that of which the prisoners had been convicted would, if persisted in and followed, be subversive of any form of society. In consideration, however, of the probability that the men had acted under a mistaken idea of what the law in such cases must be, the lowest penalty—that of one month's imprisonment—was inflicted upon them.

This trial will probably prove highly beneficial to all persons immediately affected by the customary policy of trades-unions, and indirectly, of course, to the public generally. But it should be more particularly useful to the working classes themselves, as drawing an exact line at the place where their combinations must cease to influence the market. In short, it is an authoritative assertion of the doctrine we have often upheld, that working men may do as they like with their own labor, so far as selling it or not at any given price, but they have no right whatever to interfere in any way with the price at which other people may choose to dispose of theirs, so as to drive them into altering their own individual terms. If the several unions would only recognize this principle, they would confer a benefit on their own members, and at the same time have some claim upon the sympathy of society at large; but so long as they continue to insist upon rights which do not belong to them, they may expect to find themselves, oftener than hitherto, in collision with the machinery of the law.

A BURST OF SUMMER.

Even while people were grumbling at the cold and backward Spring, the Summer has burst upon us. It has come suddenly and without any premonition, though the experience of former years teaches us to "expect hot weather about this time." In 1871 and 1872, for example, the most trying days of the warm season were during the last of May and the early part of June. But 1874 lagged with its hot days until later in the Summer, and then the heat came on by slow degrees. This year our first real taste of Summer came on Thursday, May 20. On the day before, the mercury had no higher average than 55⅝° during the twenty-four hours, which was certainly very low. The same week in 1874 gave an average of 69°, and the difference was great enough to justify the mild protest of those who found a light overcoat necessary at night. On Thursday the change came. The thermometer marked 74° at noon, and 77° at 3:30 in the afternoon, which was 16° higher than at the corresponding day and hour last year. On Friday, the thermometer was at 84° at noon, and 86° at 3:30, or 23° higher than recorded on the same day in 1874. The average temperature for May 21 last year was 58⅛°. This year it was 73⅞°, which is certainly a great increase. The highest temperature on Saturday was 79°, which point was reached at noon; but yesterday the mercury rose again to 84° at noon, a point which, so far as people's feelings were concerned, might as well have been ten or twenty degrees higher. For when these sudden bursts come upon us, we are usually so unprepared that we suffer much more inconvenience than the faithful indications of the thermometer seem to warrant. Later on, when we have become accustomed to the severe blasts of Summer, and have adapted our habits, clothing, and temper to the heats of July and August, we do not perceive any personal discomfort until we look at the thermometer. When that tell-tale shows us the mercury at 100° in the shade, we are astonished that we have stood the heat so well. The fact is that a few degrees added to the maximum point in Summer make no appreciable difference to the average man.

It is useless to make any prophecies as to the heat of the coming Summer; but it is quite probable that we shall have a dry season. Already, in various parts of the country, there are symptoms of an early drought. What the meteorologists at Washington call "local rains" may serve to eke out the scanty supplies of moisture stored up in the lakes and ponds of the interior: but in this immediate vicinity, at least, the prospect for a plenty of water is not good. The Croton reservoirs are yet low, and the inconveniences of short supply which were felt in the higher parts of the City during the Winter have not been wholly removed. The water-shed from whence we draw the vast amount needed for daily use does not seem adequate to the demands made upon it. Probably this is due to the modifications which human agencies have made upon the surface rather than to any great increase in the quantity annually consumed. It is not unlikely that this generation will be obliged to plant trees on the declivities now drained by the Croton in order that those who come after us may be sure of water enough for daily use. We do not pretend to know what has become of the vast body of snow which cumbered the ground a few weeks since. It seems but yesterday that we were wrestling with the problem of the snow-fall. But the long and cold Winter has certainly given us a good store of ice. Since that article of household consumption has become a prime necessity, it is a comfort to know that there is no reason why it should be costly this Summer. The ice monopolies usually manage to have some kind of an excuse for putting up prices, but we know of none yet, except that they did say last Winter that the ice was "so thick and cold" that it was difficult to handle.

Of course these premonitory bursts of Summer set everybody to thinking about getting away from town. During the past three or four days, we can well believe, anxious councils have been held in countless families over the old question, Where shall we go this Summer? Rich people have only to choose between the attractions of certain haunts of which they know something and those of which they may have heard. Saratoga, Cape May, Mount Desert, and the thousand and one Summer resorts that stud the Atlantic coast or bloom out by interior lakes and mountain sides, compete with the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the European trip. But to the vast multitude of the middle class the question of Summer relaxation becomes more serious. It is a matter of dollars and cents with these. And with a long, dull, and economy-compelling period just passing away, it does not look as if there would be much lavish expenditure in pleasuring this Summer. On some accounts this is not a deplorable state of things. The magnificent gentlemen who for years have been humbly entreated to give pleasure-seekers a trifle of accommodation for a great deal of money, may possibly need the wholesome discipline of another dull season. And people who were obliged to stay at home last Summer were so much surprised by their comfortable disposition of their time that they will not look forward to another season in town with great dismay. As for the very poor, each year has seen some amelioration of their condition by excursions, floating hospitals, and other means provided by our generous citizens. The welfare of the whole City demands that all possible preventives of sickness and suffering should be used in the poorer districts. A Summer plague in a squalid ward of the City does not leave the more generally healthful portions unaffected. This Summer will probably be very much like those that have lately gone before it. We shall have the same fierce heats and the same sudden chills, the same uncomfortable hurrying out of town and the usual disagreeable things in town; but if we can have cheap ice, a plenty of water, and a fair mortality report, we shall worry through without serious trouble.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The opponents of civil service reform made the competitive examination system the chief objective point of their attacks. The statesmen who praised our civil service as the best on the planet recurred with ever-new delight to criticisms upon the questions proposed to applicants for office. A great many funny stories were told at the expense of the examiners. China was brought up as a specimen of what kind of government a civil service based on competitive examination produces. It was said that business men never went to work in that way in selecting servants. Finally, men claiming to be practical insisted that such an examination was not, and could not be, in the nature of things, any test of the fitness of persons for office; since beyond showing an acquaintance with reading, writing, and possibly the construction of an English sentence, the qualities most desirable in a public officer were usually beyond the power of such a process to disclose.

Most of these objections to competitive examinations were not new. The late Sir ARTHUR HELPS, in his *Thoughts upon Government*, had previously urged the strongest of them with a candor and good temper which Gen. BUTLER and others might have profitably imitated. He said: "It is a bringing back of the world to the schools;" and he intimates that a rubber at whist is a better test for discovering capacity to deal with the real business of the world than the English competitive examination. It is clear, however, that Mr. HELPS only meant to say that real business capacity was not necessarily shown by good scholarship; and he plainly leaves it to be understood that in his opinion good scholarship is not seldom injurious in some respects as a preparation for active life. This criticism upon scholarship, whatever justice there may be in it when applied to mere acquisitions by rote, cannot be accepted as sound when applied to anything worthy to be called education. If it could we might as well close our schools at once, and fall back on whist and natural development for our preparation for the work of life.

The object of a competitive examination, like that of any other honest investigation, should be to find out something. It should not only hunt for knowledge, it should seek for qualities. When the vicious system of appointing officials upon Congressional and political recommendations was nominally set aside, it at once became necessary that something should take its place. There were scores of applicants for every vacant office. The power to choose from the number must be confided to some one, and as political reasons were thought, by the reformers, to be an unsafe reliance when the Government ought to be in pursuit of qualifications, there was nothing left to do but to find out, by some sort of an inquiry, which particular applicant was the best qualified for the particular work wanted. Whether the methods adopted by the Civil Service Board were the best that human wisdom can devise may be open to question, but there can be no question that it is possible to devise a method of competitive examinations that shall not only disclose the general fitness of an applicant, but the special fitness which any special business may require. If, according to Mr. HELPS, a rubber of whist will disclose business qualities, then let a rubber of whist be a part of the examination. Besides, the incompleteness or imperfection of any examination, at all thorough, can always be remedied by the six months' trial which was required by the Civil Service rules, as that gives the practical test which business men rely upon, and which should always be an important part of any system of appointments to the Civil Service of the Government.

There can hardly be a doubt, however, that the most imperfect system of competitive examination is, all things considered, a better method of introduction to the civil service than political appointments. Every day the executive officers of the Government, from the President down, through every grade where any influence over appointments is thought to exist, have large demands made upon their time and patience by persons soliciting places for themselves or others. All hours of the day and night are the same to the office-seeker. The President gives no small proportion of his mornings, during sessions of Congress, to Senators and Representatives who come to ask for appointments. Rival delegations visit him in the interest of their respective candidates. The heads of departments are compelled to surrender their time to the same kind of interruption. Entire State delegations sometimes go in solemn procession to the rooms of the Secretaries, and formally make request that a female clerk, improperly, as they allege, charged to their State, shall be removed to make place for a woman whom they are content to treat as a fellow-citizen of their Commonwealth. Is it strange, when men who are charged with the conduct of vast public interests are thus vexed and badgered and their time and patience wasted by office-seekers, that the public business suffers at all points? Is it not rather strange that it suffers no more?

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

"Jane Shore," with Miss Morris, and "Black-eyed Susan," with Mr. Rignold, will be acted this evening at Booth's Theatre. At the Fifth Avenue, the one hundredth representation of the "Big Bonanza" may give birth to some new and interesting incidents. Mr. Donald McKay and his company of Warm Spring Indians are to appear at the Bowery Theatre. No changes of programme are announced elsewhere.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mme. Ristori was last week in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Rousby was last week at Ford's, Baltimore.

Mme. Janauschek was at last accounts at Omaha.

Mr. Boucicault is still at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. G. L. Fox was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mr. Jefferson is in town and about to go to Europe, where he proposes to remain two years.

"Miss Rollin Howard" heads a troupe of female minstrels at Ford's, in Washington.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Troupe was last week at the Grand Opera-house, in Toronto.

Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week at the Boston Globe, and Mr. Frank Mayo was at the Boston Theatre.

Miss Cushman has publicly upbraided the newspapers for asserting that she intended to bid farewell to the stage in New-York, last October.

Mr. Boucicault and "The Shaughraun" drew overflowing audiences to the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, during the fortnight just ended, and the author and actor's net share is said to have been $8,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rubinstein has been giving piano recitals at the Salle Evard in Paris.

Mr. Hollingshead announces performances at the London Gaiety by Signor Rossi, Signor Salvini's rival.

Mlle. Emma Foretti and Miss Kate Lockwood, nieces of Col. Jerome B. Fellows, are in Paris, the former studying for the lyric stage.

Signor Salvini has appeared in "Il Gladiatore" in London. He is the lion of the hour, and the Athenæum Club has just elected him to an honorary membership.

Mme. Stolz, Mlle. Waldmann, Signor Masini, and Signor Medici were at last accounts in London, to rehearse with the Royal Albert Hall Choir for the production of the Requiem on May 15.

Most of the Paris theatres will close their doors for a part of the Summer—namely, the Opera Comique, Odéon, Vaudeville, Italian, Variétés, Bouffes-Parisiens, Gaité, Ambigu-Comique, Folies-Dramatiques, Château-d'Eau, and Châtelet. Those which will remain open are the Opéra, Théâtre-Français, Gymnase, Palais Royal, and Déjazet. The Porte-Saint-Martin, Lyrique, and Renaissance have not yet come to any decision on the subject.

Mr. Evelyn Bellew, eldest son of the late J. M. Bellew, was to make his first appearance in England in the character of *Hamlet*, at the Standard Theatre, on May 15, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead. This was to close Mr. Hollingshead's "legitimate" season, which has extended over five months, during which fifteen plays have been produced—nine of Shakespeare's, one of Colman's, one of Sheridan's, two of Knowles', and two of Lord Lytton's.

The scheme for opening Her Majesty's Theatre for Italian operatic performances at cheap prices next Winter, has fallen through. This, remarks an exchange, is a thousand pities, as the enterprise, properly conducted, promised to be successful. The impresario who takes it up will not lack funds, for some of the property box-holders have proposed to back it to any extent which would make failure well-nigh impossible.

Mr. John Hollingshead has made arrangements with M. Coulon for a short season of comic opera in French at the Gaiety Theatre, commencing on May 15. The programme on the opening night was to be Halévy's celebrated opera "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," (first time in England) supported by M. Ch. Laurent, Mme. Nandi, &c. This will be followed by "Le Pré aux Clercs," by Hérold, and "L'Eclair," by Halévy, (also first time in England,) and "La Dame Blanche," by Boieldieu, and "Les Diamants de la Couronne," by Auber.

Herr Jauner, who has succeeded Herr Herbeck as Director of the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, has resolved that the representations shall be confined to three nights in the week, in order to secure proper preparations for each performance. The same regulation exists at the Grand Opera in Paris, and if it were adopted, says the London *Athenæum*, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, the *ensemble* would, of course, gain immensely, especially at the former theatre, where five, and even six, evenings during the week are devoted to opera. Herr Herbeck is the successor to Herr Brahms as Director of the Gesellschaftconcerte, and of the Musikverein.

Piano-forte recitals abound in London, remarks the *Athenæum*, but it is utterly impossible to notice them beyond giving the names of the artists, known and unknown, who favor their admirers with performances on all schools. Herr Hallé, Herr Pieczonka, Mlle. Krebs, Mme. Marie Angelo, Mrs. R. Biagrove, Mr. S. Smith, Miss Florence Lidy, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Ridley Prentice, &c., are already in the field. Then there is another aspirant for classical chamber piano forte honors in Mme. Montigny-Rémaury, a débutante at the Musical Union, who comes with a high reputation from Paris, strengthened by certificates from the Principal of the Conservatoire, M. Ambroise Thomas, and from the violinist, M. Vieuxtemps.

It is Herr Mosenthal who has taken the text of the drama by Otto Ludwig for the libretto of the "Maccabees," the new opera by Herr Rubinstein, the pianist, which is such a great success at the Imperial Opera-house in Berlin. The basis of the book is the Biblical story of Judas Maccaneus, the Israelite warrior, who is at war with Antiochus, King of Syria, and the latter arises from the bier of Eleazar, the brother of Judas, for Cleopatra, the daughter of the Syrian monarch, who sacrifices two other sons of Leah, the mother of Judas and Eleazar, the victims having refused to abjure their faith. Judas, after a signal defeat of his forces from a surprise, finally triumphs over the Syrians, but only arrives after his mother and two brothers have been executed, the denouement being the despair of Judas.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

With the coming of warm weather begins the series of political conventions of more or less importance, to continue until the close of what promises to be a heated campaign in November next. The list, so far as the calls have fallen under our eye, is given below:

May 22—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Lancaster.
May 23—Pennsylvania Inflation Convention in Harrisburg, to continue two days.
June 1—National Temperance Convention in Chicago.
June 2—Ohio Republican State Convention in Columbus.
June 9—Indiana Temperance Mass Convention in Indianapolis—three days.
June 10—California Republican State Convention in Sacramento.
June 14—Maine Republican State Convention in Portland.
June 17—Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus.
June 22—New-York Prohibition Convention in Syracuse.
June 23—Maine Democratic State Convention.
June 23—California "People's Independent Party" Convention in Sacramento.
June 29—California Democratic State Convention in San Francisco.
July 28—Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines.
July 7—Wisconsin Republican State Convention in Madison.
Aug. 3—Mississippi Democratic State Convention in Jackson.
Aug. 19—Virginia Colored Men's Convention in Richmond.
Sept. 3—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Erie.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE B. ROLLINS.

George B. Rollins, born in this city in 1804, of Knickerbocker descent, and a prominent merchant, died yesterday at his residence on Long Island. He was engaged in importing in 1835, and continued an active career up to 1850, when he was afflicted with blindness. He was a leader in the old Whig Party, a member of the well-remembered old Wave Boat Club in 1834, and one of the originators—and at the time of his death one of the oldest members—of the New-York Yacht Club. He was prominent in the old volunteer Fire Department, and contemporary with Anderson, Mills, Norwood, and others. In 1850, while blind, he built and sailed around the world the remarkably fast yacht Betty Bliss. The family came from Rollinsford, in New-Hampshire, and his wife and a large family of sons and daughters survive him. The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday next, at noon.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The Democratic State Committee and the leaders of the party in Mississippi held a meeting in Jackson last week, and decided that a State Convention for the nomination of candidates should be held in the same city on Tuesday, Aug. 3. The extreme "white liner" faction of the party endeavored to control the meeting, but they were outvoted by the more moderate and conservative members. It was formally declared that all independent candidates must be discountenanced and opposed, and that the ablest and best men ought to be nominated for Congress, the Legislature, and the county officers. Senator Thurman, ex-Senator Hendricks, and Benjamin H. Hill are to be invited to address the convention. The election occurs in November. In view of the action of the conference, the Jackson *Times*, a Republican journal, says: "If the White Liners had secured control of the Democratic Party and forced an intolerant race conflict, Republicans would have consolidated on practically the old issues, and in that there would have been party security and victory, but instead of this we are to be met in every beat and precinct in the State and challenged to defend the record of our party for the entire time it has been in power. To attempt a defense of all would be suicidal. It cannot and will not be done. What we need to do first is to unload. The notoriously bad measures must be stripped off and cast away, and the party be placed in light marching order. By doing this and renewing our past good promises in the pledge we make of capable and reliable candidates—men whom the people can implicitly trust and will keep unbroken faith with them, we will be successful. But the canvass will be most closely contested at every step, and the work of carrying the party through to victory many times greater than we have experienced since reconstruction. But while we shall not have such a walking, the Democracy will be equally unfortunate. At best they can secure but the appearance of unity. The White Liners were subdued yesterday, but not converted, and the relations between the Democrats and old Whigs are sensitive and delicate. Having adopted the policy just announced they are in a position to do as much damage but not to win. Colored voters will not give their confidence to a party thus constituted. And it will be difficult for it to present even the appearance of sincerity as long as a large minority of its voters are bitterly opposed to political equality, and there is constant danger that it will get control of the party."

REUNION OF WADE HAMPTON'S COMMAND.

The survivors of the Hampton Legion of Confeder

THE BLOIS FETES.

GAY SCENES IN A ROMANTIC FRENCH TOWN.

THE NOBLESSE OF FRANCE—INCIDENTS OF A TRIP FROM PARIS TO BLOIS—IMMENSE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY—A GLIMPSE OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS—BLOIS RESPLENDENT WITH DECORATIONS—THE OLD TOWN CROWDED WITH VISITORS—A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND A GRAND BALL EVERY NIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOIS, France, Sunday, May 9, 1875.

Some two weeks ago the journals announced in a very modest paragraph that the picturesque old town of Blois was to add an artistic exhibition and a series of fêtes to her usual regional fair, and none of them, I fancy, really had an idea of the effect this simple notice would produce. The French themselves paid very little attention to it, but letters began to pour in from foreigners in this and other towns asking for further particulars. Blois is one of the most interesting and most romantic places visited by the traveler. But it was not until the opening day, on the 1st of the month, that we could get any positive information respecting this event. Visitors were then pouring into Blois at a venture, and without an idea of what was before them; but there was something extremely attractive in the idea that the old castle of Louis XII., and of Henri III., of Gaston d'Orleans and the Duc de Guise, was to bustle again with life as in days long gone by, and to be once more the scene of revelry and of song. The historic days of the past immediately rose in the mind, and one saw in fancy, as on the day of one's first visit, that collection of portraits of illustrious men and noble dames that hung upon the castle walls, and there was something pleasing in the thought of dancing while their eyes were looking calmly down upon the crowd that had thus broken in upon their long repose. But two things in this announcement struck me as worthy of note. It may be remarked in the first place that the French are accustomed to leave things of the sort to the care of a paternal Government, and are totally lacking in the spirit of initiative seen in other countries. With plenty of private talent and energy, there is no collective enterprise, no cohesive force in numbers of men. They all pull in different ways, unless the Prefect, as the agent of the supreme authority, is there to take command by virtue of his position. Soon after the war, a number of intelligent and traveled men wished to introduce the system prevailing in other countries, in England and America particularly, and get up a grand local exposition at Lyons. It resulted in a total and lamentable failure, because the people would not undertake such an enterprise without the intervention of the Government, and because no individual was able to appreciate that he would have his share in the benefits that success would confer upon the community. Some progress has been made in independence during the past three years, but the masses of the people, even of the governing classes, have not yet come to believe that an enterprise patronized by a number of eminent citizens, or by an entire community, may be as solid and as advantage us in every respect as one patronized by the Government. There is this difference, however, that in the latter official recompenses in the shape of red ribbons and crosses are distributed; but if the present Government is wise, it will decorate the leaders of this private movement, and thus give a grand lesson in self-reliance.

THE FRENCH NOBLESSE.

I felt convinced that there had been a great awakening among the nobility of the district, for, in order to make such an undertaking succeed it must have the noblesse and the landed gentry at its head. There may be talent and enterprise enough among the people and the bourgeoisie, but they lack the means and the social influence that is always required. For many years past the noblesse of France has seemed to think little of the duties belonging to station and rank. Except in politics or in the ranks of the Army, they have taken little interest in public affairs. And in politics, whether from indolence or indifference, or from want of talent, as their adversaries assert, they have been rudely elbowed out of the way by audacious city advocates or by the more advanced sons of the people. It is perhaps true, as has been claimed, that nearly one-half of the French nobility is fictitious, having titles that were self-imposed by themselves or by their immediate ancestors, and that this prevented them from appearing in rôles which might lead to an examination of their patents and deeds; but there is an old nobility here which does not admit of a doubt, and which should be found at the head of the people in every useful work. With the example of the aristocracy and the landed gentry of England before them, they have been content to live in Paris and spend their revenues according to the prevailing mode, and apparently with little or no concern for the interests of the department in which their estates are situated. At the clubs, the races, the opera, and in general society, I meet these men day after day, and there are few of them who have not given me the idea that they were born with talents as well as with wealth, and who do not seem able, notwithstanding a certain affectation of manner, to become useful leaders of the people. They are intelligent, amiable, polite and highly-cultivated gentlemen, who seem to be waiting for an opportunity of some sort in which they can show themselves worthy descendants of the Crusaders. The great error is that they do wait, wasting their talents and their energies meanwhile, instead of going out and conquering their opportunities for being useful to the world. I take it as a sign of progress, therefore, when this class begin to show an interest in the affairs of their section, and begin to appreciate the duties that certainly devolve upon men of rank and wealth; and there is a certain sign of improvement when the noblesse of Loire-et-Cher organizes an exposition that cannot fail to add to the material interests of the department, and to the well-being of all classes in the community.

THE GARDENS OF FRANCE.

Although the fête began a week ago it was only last Friday that I could leave Paris for a hasty run down and back. I closed my last letter at daybreak in the morning, and drove away to the train. The rays of the sun were just streaming over the fortifications as we ran out of the city, in the cool, agreeable morning air; but the sun shone out brightly and warmly enough before we got away from the Seine, which looked like a band of burnished silver winding about the country. At Juvisy and Villeneuve Saint Georges, we saw the people out preparing their Summer villas, and remarked many a gay group looking about the gardens, and pointing out to the gardeners the position of the flower-beds and the disposition of the plants. The country looked lovely indeed. It was my first trip out since the leaves fell last Autumn, and I was greatly astonished at the progress that nature had made. On every side the peasants were working in their fields, already in a high state of cultivation; and, looking at their bits of ground tended with so much care, I saw abundant promises of a rich harvest to come. As we advanced toward the *midi* the sun grew warmer, the fields showed evidence of greater fertility, the country became more and more beautiful, and when the broad plains of the Beauce burst upon us there was an exclamation of surprise from everyone in our car. It was then that we appreciated the mines of wealth in French soil, and obtained a true idea of the immense resources of the country. It requires a trip of this kind, in the Spring time or during the harvest, to show the real means by which France managed to pay in so short a space of time her enormous war indemnity. The people—her country people, I mean—are economical and laborious; her soil is productive beyond all conception.

We breakfasted at Orleans, and had just time to see the preparations for the fêtes of Jeanne d'Arc, and to take a hurried glance at the grand and beautiful cathedral, the quaint Hôtel de Ville, and the famous statue of La Pucelle. Monsignor Dupanloup, the able Bishop of Orleans, was there, looking at some triumphal arches erected over the street, and the master of the coming ceremonies in honor of the Maid of Orleans gave us a quick, sharp salute, which had in it more of the military man than of the prelate. Hardly had Monsignor put his broad-brimmed hat upon his head, than he recognized two or three faces in our group, and turning sharply toward us, he gave one searching look while trying to refresh his memory. "Ah!" he said, "it is the tribune of the press; I thought I knew you. We shall meet again at Versailles next week," and on learning our destination the Bishop of Orleans expressed a hope that we would honor his fêtes with our presence on our return; and, wheeling sharply about like a General on duty, went on with his inspection like a man to whom every moment of life was precious. We turned back to the station in silence, every one busily thinking of this singularly able and accomplished man, and every one impressed a little by the voice and manner of this paladin in the modern battle of opinions. The impression lasted until we were whirled out of the town of Orleans, and until the Valley of the Loire burst upon our view. How beautiful it was! and how lovely the country appeared as we were hurried along through highly-cultivated fields and through patches of woodland that had just donned their livery of Summer green!

FROM ORLEANS TO BLOIS.

It is but a short run from Orleans to Blois, and we arrived to find the whole country in the midst of its fête. When the rumbling of the train ceases a little, we hear the ringing of bells and the fanfares of trumpets; and, running through a picturesque quarter, and through scores of smiling gardens, we are at length landed upon the platform of the *gare*. The calm here is in strong contrast with the noise that comes from afar, and we soon learn that the entire population has flocked to the bridge of the Loire where the fêtes are going on. There was little to be seen from the station, but coming down from Ménars, we had caught glimpses through the trees of the château of La Pompadour, revised and corrected by *La Favorite* herself; and along the highway we had seen hundreds of vehicles full of country people in their holiday attire, driving down to the grand fête of Blois. Carts, cabriolets, char-à-bancs, and vehicles of all sorts were passed on the route, the peasant girls saluting the train as it passed, and laughing as the old horse took it into his head to try his speed a little by racing with the train. The numerous spurts of this kind that we had, and particularly the efforts of the drivers to suppress the ardor of their beasts, suddenly roused by a spirit of emulation, furnished us no end of amusement, and we arrived at the station in the gayest of humor, and all in mood to hunt airs from "La Riene Indigo" or "Blanche de Néges."

But this good humor was soon tested to the utmost. A few rickety cabs were at once filled to overflowing, and the omnibus was carried by assault. It was already full when an English family demanded admittance, and with the best of humor we crowded in as closely as possible to make room for the men, and they took the ladies upon their knees. The situation was amusing to those ready to be amused at anything, and there was great hilarity as the old omnibus jostled about, throwing the ladies from side to side, and frightening them with the insecurity of their seats. As we came up to the mall, or esplanade, the sound of the music grew clearer, and we saw the banners and *rôtis de cocagne* that formed the first decorations of the fête. The saltimbanques were all there, and their drums were gaily beating to invite visitors as we met with the first serious check to our gayety. We pass rapidly under the castle, and the driver stops at the first hotel to hold a parley with the landlord. Naturally, his house is crowded. We try another and another with the same results, each time the driver growing more and more demonstrative.

"Comment!" he cried, "vous laisseriez toutes ces belles Anglaises coucher à la belle étoile!"

"Que voulez-vous qui ji fasse!" was the reply; "What can I do? I have already had to refuse four or five hundred persons."

AN ARTIST LANDLORD.

The English family gets out at the Hotel de Blois, but only to mount again with melancholy faces, in order to try the Hotel d'Angleterre. A journalist friend who came originally from Blois gave me a wink to follow him, and after hearing the English family once more refused, he led me through a narrow, winding street, by a short cut, to the Tête-Noire. He, too, was full—not a room in the house—not an inch of space—not possible to take in another person—"Comment! c'est vous!" he suddenly cried as he recognized my friend, "why, it is an age since we saw you at Blois."

"Yes, and this is the hospitality that I receive when I do come. Voyons! est-ce bien vrai ce que vous me dites-là?"

"Very true, but I must find a corner for you," said the landlord, smiling; "I will give you my studio."

I looked up inquiringly at my friend as the landlord used this artistic term, and was told that he was an artist of no mean talent, and that he modeled with rare taste those common vases and figures in terra cotta. A place for a bed was cleared in the studio, and after a wash and a lunch we went out to see what the grand fête was like. All that portion of the city bordering upon the Loire was greatly animated, and thousands of persons thronged the mall and gathered about the booths and stalls. The sight was gay and picturesque in the extreme. The whole town was very prettily decorated. Even the Rue de Comme ce, as stiff and tortuous as it generally is, had been rendered singularly beautiful by numberless flags, banners, oriflams, and *mâts vénitiens*; but more joyous still was the Rue Denis-Papin, that runs down to the bridge of the Loire and extends to the suburban town of Vienne. This is the wooden part of the town, and most of the houses are new.

BEAUTIES OF THE FETE.

Upon the balconies were groups of Blésoises, as the dames of Blois are designated, in varied costumes, but with the colors harmoniously blended, all smiling and happy and gay, as they looked down upon the crowds in the street, and with quick perception single out their Parisian guests; the shops were elegantly and coquettishly arranged; the decorations were fresh and new; and the Cafe Jolliveau was thronged with groups of both sexes talking in the most animated manner about the beauties of the fête, and particularly of the *retraite aux flambeau*, or torchlight procession, of the evening before. We were hailed here by an editor of one of the small journals of Blois who had been two days in the town, and who related to us over a couple of "bocks" all the beauties we had missed by not arriving a day earlier. He, too, was stopping at the Tête-Noire, and we went off together to drive and to jot down a few notes for future use in our respective journals. Meantime, the artist landlord had made his studio very comfortable, indeed quite enough so for our modest needs, and had not forgotten to provide, what he did not give to all his guest, the means for a bath and a table well provided with writing material, of which we had no need at the time, having to prepare ourselves for the grand ball of the evening. After dinner we went out again for a stroll, and were greatly struck by the change of scene that had been effected. The whole city was resplendent with light. From every window some illuminations of some sort, and even the poorest had a few candles burning to add to the display. The flags and banners were replaced by Chinese lanterns, and in several places arcades of lights had been raised, the different colored lanterns being arranged in figures, and stretched across the street. The evening was lovely. The people of Blois were all assembled upon the esplanade, promenading to the strains of an excellent band, and we sat over our cigars looking down upon this animated scene, and upon the valley of the Loire that stretched far away in the distance, until the bells announced that it was time to dress for the ball.

A FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL IN A BOSTON CHURCH.

SHRIEKS FROM THE BELFRY ATTRACT ATTENTION—THE ALMOST LIFELESS BODY OF MABEL YOUNG DISCOVERED—ARREST OF THE SEXTON ON SUSPICION OF MURDERING HER—HER MOTHER A WEALTHY RESIDENT OF CHESTER PARK, BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—Another most extraordinary and peculiar crime has been perpetrated in this city, which is becoming famous for crimes of a unique and particulary horrible character. At about 3:30 P. M., as people were on their way, some of them to church services at the South End, on Warren avenue, near West Canton street, piercing shrieks were suddenly heard from up in the air, and soon traced to the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, over which Rev. Dr. Pentecost, late of Brooklyn, is pastor. Some gentlemen, who were first to hear the cries, at once entered the church, once inside of which the cries were inaudable, though they were still plainly heard outside. These being located in the tower, they rushed thither, burst open the transom door, and ascended the stairs and ladder to the belfry. On the floor, beside the trap, lay a beautiful little girl between four and five years of age upon her face, which, as well as her clothing, was covered with blood. She was still shrieking, though evidently unconscious. Upon her head were found two fearful wounds, one of which had crushed her nose, and the other had fractured the bones of the forehead so that the brains protruded.

MURDER EVIDENT.

She was at once conveyed to the nearest drug store, and thence to a residence near by, and attended by physicians hastily summoned, who pronounced her wounds mortal. Next, search was made in the belfry, and in the room beneath it. On the floor of the latter were found pools of blood, and under a loose board was subsequently found a cricket-bat, covered or stained with fresh blood. This had been used by the boys of the Sunday-school on excursions and picnics, and had been kept in the vestry where it had been seen and handled by several persons in the Sunday-school this afternoon. The finding of the blood in the lower room and this cricket bat decided the fact of murder. It showed that the child had been assaulted in this room, had then been carried up the ladder and in the belfrey, and the trap-door shut down upon her.

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

These facts being established the horrified investigators set at once to discover, if possible, the perpetrator of the awful deed. Thoms W. Piper, the Sexton of the church, twenty-eight years of age, was at once suspected and taken into custody. It is evident that some members of the church questioned his character, for as soon as the deed was known, one asked immediately: "Was that man Piper about the church?" He was asked if he had the keys of the belfry, and he replied that he had not; that he had lost them last Winter, and had not been into the belfry since. The Chief of Police was on the ground, and, having been informed that the sexton had been known to be in the belfry during the week past, at once searched him, and found upon him two keys, both of which fitted the door perfectly.

THE RIGHT MAN PROBABLY IN CUSTODY.

This satisfied the Chief that he had the right man, the more so as he stated to a reporter that he had had him in custody on suspicion of the murder of Bridget Laudergin in December, 1873, who it will be remembered was murdered in Dorchester, and for which crime the man Cahill was arrested in Ireland not long ago, and is still in custody. The Chief also stated that the piece of wagon-thill with which the latter deed was committed was found in the shop of Piper's father. This fact of Piper's arrest for the Laudergin murder had been kept secret, and undoubtedly the members of the church knew nothing of it.

THE VICTIM.

The child so horribly slaughtered to-day was a daughter of a Mr. Young, who had amassed a handsome fortune in the soda and saleratus trade, and who died a short time ago of small-pox. The child's mother resides at Chester Park, one of the most aristocratic parts of the South End, and the child was the sole heiress to her father's property. Her name was Mabel, and her age between four and five. Her grandfather was Mr. Hobbs, of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co., chemicals and colors, who is now abroad.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

As to the motive of the murderer there are several theories advanced, none of which, however, is at this moment very well sustained. One is that the girl was to be got out of the way in favor of some other possible heir to the property, but there seems to be nothing to connect Piper with any such crime as that, nor can anything be learned concerning any division in the family of the child's parents on the question of property. Dr. Pentecost, the Pastor of the church, does not favor any such theory, and thinks it a case of pure fiendishness, like that of Jesse Pomeroy. The little child was at the Sunday-school this afternoon, in the infant-class, in care of an aunt, who missed her after the services, and vainly searched for her all over the church. Concluding that she had gone home with some one else, she started out for her, and was still looking when the dreadful discovery was made. This aunt's name is Mrs. Hobbs.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

BOSTON, May 23.—Another murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham, which so shocked and startled the entire community a few weeks since, was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl, five years of age, was murdered in a church and the bruised and mutilated body carried up into the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft, for years the abode of hundreds of doves and pigeons. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who, with her widowed mother, resided with her grandfather at No. 50 Eastchester Park. The latter (Mr. James Hobbs) is a well-known and highly-respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday-school anniversary exercises of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. On coming out of church at 3:30 o'clock the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside, and persons outside declared she had not come out, the aunt became alarmed, and search was commenced in every direction. About 4 o'clock, some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of a child, apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end and heard low moaning from above. Ascending a long steep flight of stairs and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle as though it had been carried up the steps and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's residence, and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless, and her death a question of but a few hours at the farthest. Thomas Piper, who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested, and is now confined at the Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys, when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower were taken from his person, point strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the Police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester district about fifteen months since.

This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it. Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away, and for what motive, has not transpired.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSANE ASYLUMS.

UTICA, N. Y., May 23.—About seventy of the members of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and a number of other officials, visited the State Lunatic Asylum, in this city, on Saturday as guests of Superintendent John P. Gray. They were met by the managers of the State Asylum, and the members of the medical fraternity of this city, and handsomely entertained by Dr. Gray. Among the guests was Dr. John Charles Bucknill, Commissioner of Lunacy in the Court of Chancery, of England, and author of a standard work on criminal lunacy. He will remain here several days. The visitors spent the day in visiting and examining the asylum. After dinner the closing session of the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the Mayor and officials. Gen. William H. Seward, Hon. Christopher Morgan, D. M. Osborn, and families, and the citizens of Auburn generally for courtesies, and to Dr. Gray, of Utica, and McDonald, of New-York, for their hospitable attentions, and complimenting the State of New-York for its advanced efforts in providing for the insane of all classes. The meeting then adjourned. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Philadelphia about the time of the Centennial Anniversary.

THE GORDON MINING PARTY TO THE BLACK HILLS.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Gen. Sheridan to-day sent the following dispatch to Hon. A. W. Hubbard and others: "Sioux City, May 23, 1875.—The Secretary of War has sent me your dispatch of the 21st inst. from Sioux City, Gen. Terry commanding the Department of Dakota, has directed that the Gordon mining party be released if the capture was made outside of the Sioux Reservation, but in case it was made inside, to require a promise from each individual composing it not to violate the conditions of the treaty of 1869 with the Sioux Indians, which forbids any trespass on the part of the whites until the Government gives permission. No Gordon party or any other party has any more right under the treaty of 1869 to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Black Hills, and it might just as well be understood at once that it or any other party will not be permitted to go to these places until these instructions which now govern the military are revoked.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

KITE STRING.

One day last week a little boy who had been standing for some time in front of a drug store in Baltimore, enviously eyeing a large reel, well provided with "slammy dimmy" twine, as the boys call it, which was fastened to the top of the counter, summoned up courage enough to walk in and ask for a few yards with which to fly his kite. The Doctor bears the reputation of being a good-natured man, full of humor, and very fond of the little ones, but the youngster approached him at a time when he was out of his usual mood, and he consequently gave "No" for an answer. The urchin had made up his mind to have some of "that cord" anyhow, and he got it. On Thursday morning the boy entered the store, accompanied by another boy and a dog. Boy No. 2, having obtained a bottle from the counter, demurely asked for five cents worth of "sirup squills and pol ygolic," and while the doctor was filling the order boy No. 1 was tying the end of the cord to the dog's tail. When the man of medicine returned to the counter, the reel was flying like fury. The doctor quietly reached for a pallet knife, and, having hung himself over the counter, made a desperate whack at the cranium of the youngster, who, he supposed, was sitting on the floor helping himself. But, lo! the boys and the dog "Bouncer" were not there. The doctor having tried in vain to stop his reel, was obliged to give it up on account of the heat it communicated to the palm of his hand. When he reached the door he beheld the boys upon the sidewalk about two blocks off, and "Bouncer" in the middle of the street going at the rate of forty knots an hour, the string pointing directly toward his tail. The reel continued to spin for some time afterward, until it stopped of its own accord.

THE NEW SCHOOL-SHIP MINNESOTA.

The war vessel Minnesota, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is being fitted up as a receiving-ship for training boys for the Navy. The applicants need not be being received on board must be between sixteen and eighteen years old, able to read and write, five feet one inch high, and of robust build. On board the ship the boys will receive a common school education, and practical training in seamanship. They will receive $10 50 per month, to be paid them on the age of twenty-one, when their enlistment expires. One dollar per month will be allowed each boy for pocke -money until that time. Boys re-enlisting for three years after their apprenticeship expires will receive three months' extra pay and $1 per month increase. The Sabine is also to be turned into a receiving-ship, and stationed at Portsmouth.

AN INFANT BURGLAR.

Early yesterday morning Morris Cisker, a cigar-dealer on Newark avenue, Jersey City, heard a crash in the front part of his store, and on going to see what had happened, saw a little boy wedged in between the broken edges of glass in the store window. The boy had evidently made an attempt to get into the store, and was caught just the right under the treaty of 1869 to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Black Hills, and it might just as well be understood at once that it or any other party will not be permitted to go to these places until these instructions which now govern the military are revoked.

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A MAN'S SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* tells the story of a young lady of that city who became acquainted with a Boston drummer on the cars, allowed him to visit her, and finally consented to be his wife. She afterward repented of her hasty promise and wrote him to release her, but he wouldn't. She received a letter from a Boston lawyer, Tuesday, stating that her was to be husband had retained him as counsel, and that unless the marriage took place at the time set a suit will be commenced against her for breach of promise. As the young lady is worth a handsome property the result is anxiously looked for.

DEATH IN A STREET CAR.

The following pathetic story is told by the San Francisco *Bulletin* of May 12: A sad incident occurred this afternoon in a Fourth street car. On Kearny street, some distance beyond the City Hall, a lady stepped aboard the car, having in her arms a babe some five or six weeks old. The child was evidently in pain, and moaned and writhed in the mother's arms. She seemed to suffer acutely from anxiety for the little one, whose face was turning rapidly to a livid death color. The passengers were all greatly stricken by the change of scene that had been effected. The whole city was resplendent with light. From every window some illuminations of some sort, and even the poorest had a few candles burning to add to the display. The flags and banners were replaced by Chinese lanterns, and in several places arcades of lights had been raised, the different colored lanterns being arranged in figures, and stretched across the street. The evening was lovely. The people of Blois were all assembled upon the esplanade, promenading to the strains of an excellent band, and we sat over our cigars looking down upon this animated scene, and upon the valley of the Loire that stretched far away in the distance, until the bells announced that it was time to dress for the ball.

MR. LINCOLN'S WIDOW.

FURTHER EXPLANATION OF HER SAD CONDITION.

HER PECULIAR ACTIONS SINCE THE ASSASSINATION—EFFORTS OF HER SON AND OTHER FRIENDS—HER ATTEMPT TO PROCURE LAUDANUM ON THURSDAY.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday explains in an editorial article the reasons that have influenced the friends of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln in their recent course respecting her. It says:

We refer to this case with no purpose of grieving the friends of the lady, or of pandering to curiosity, but simply to explain that in all the painful proceedings Mrs. Lincoln has been treated in the kindest and gentlest manner by her own personal friends, and that from the beginning to the end she maintained her dignity and character as a lady. For several years after the assassination of her husband, Mrs. Lincoln was pursued by a mental picture of the dreadful scene. She could not shake it off. She courted solitude, denied herself to all visitors and friends, and became a victim to hysteria, accompanied by various apprehensions, of which destitution, poverty, and absolute want were the more violent. A gentleman of this city, one of the warmest personal friends of her husband, succeeded in obtaining an interview, and then free access to her at all times. During a period of more than a year, during which he visited her mainly at her special request, she never failed to be in the interview with a minute detail of the events of that fatal Friday on which her husband was murdered. This same story was repeated at every interview, and almost in the exact words each time. It had engrossed her mind to the exclusion of all other things past and present, except the gloomy apprehension that she was reduced to want. At last he proposed that she leave the hotel, and buy a house, furnish it, and have some cares to divert her mind. She at last consented, and he states that during the few months in which the house was purchased, and she was engaged in furnishing it, and thus had active employment, she was comparatively happy, and had shaken off the terror and wretchedness which had previously afflicted her. But when this business was completed, when there was nothing more to be done, her home again became a sort of prison, and over her came all the old gloom, despondency, and terror. Acting under these combined influences, she did many things which were surprising, if not painful, to her friends. She had an aversion for companionship and acquaintance; she closed all means of social approach; she lived within the seclusion of her rooms, suffering and enduring the like never present before of the one terrible event. At times she would grow restless and suddenly change her residence; but wherever she went the relief was temporary, the relapse inevitable. Under this intense strain her mind gradually became unbalanced, and year after year she has required more and more the vigilant care of her friends.

Her condition, and what was to be done for her, have been long and carefully considered, and her mental weakness and eccentricities during the last few months became so alarming that some preventive action became necessary. She had, among other things, become possessed of the idea that Chicago was on fire, and she had with drawn the bonds and other securities in which her funds were invested from the vaults of the Fidelity Deposit Company, and carried them on her person, feeling thus prepared for instant flight. There was reason to apprehend that in her restless, troubled state of mind she might receive personal injury, and at last, that longer delay would really be cruelty and neglect of duty, her son was compelled to be painful proceeding which, under the laws of this State, must precede any detention or restraint for insanity. All the old personal friends of Mr. Lincoln were consulted. Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was appointed her counsel. Hon. Leonard Swett assumed the even more delicate task of representing the Sheriff and executing the process of the court. It is needless to say that the duty of arresting her, of conveying her to the court-room, of communicating to her the character and necessity for the proceedings, and the proposed disposal of her person under restraint, was performed in the most delicate manner, requiring, however, persistent firmness, great patience, and personal kindness. Her peculiar condition of mind was evidenced by many ingenious pretexts to postpone, delay, or evade action; but these being met with kindness and candor, she yielded to her friends, and submitted to the decree of the judicial inquiry.

We refrain from publishing the details of her arrest by Mr. Swett, and the subsequent arrangements for her departure to the place of detention. It is sufficient to say that throughout the trying scene she was keenly sensitive, was fully conscious of her position, and was ready and willing to undergo the execution of the judgment; but there was no violence, no denunciation, no reproaches. Throughout the whole business she displayed the amiability of a cultivated lady.

We close this brief explanation of the causes leading to this proceeding, and of the circumstances attending it, by repeating that it had long been foreseen by her intimates; that it was postponed as long as affectionate regard could do so with safety to herself, and that the result will satisfactorily explain to all many things in the past which were as painful and distressing to her friends and the friends of her husband as they were surprising to those uninformed of the peculiar circumstances.

HER ATTEMPT TO PROCURE LAUDANUM.

The *Inter-Ocean* of the same date has the following account of her attempt to take her own life by poison on Thursday evening:

The sorrow which was generously experienced yesterday when it was known that Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, had been adjudged insane, came near being extremely intensified by the positive attempt which the unfortunate lady made to poison herself. Although she had been eccentric in her manner and the victim of extraordinary vagaries, a burning love for her son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, was at all times organic. It is true she did not follow his counsel at times, and he was opposed to be chagrined. But no one could fail to recognize in the dispatch from Florida, when she imagined her son was ill, an overwhelming and all-controlling affection. "I must go, my dear son, and live for your mother; you are all I have." It is needless to say the son's love was commensurate with the mother's. But a time came when the strange conduct of the parent necessitated the proceeding of Wednesday. Her symptoms of insanity became more strongly developed, and for her safety, and for the time that the reason may yet be restored to her, Mr. Lincoln caused his mother's formal arrest. Mrs. Lincoln's quiet demeanor during the inquisition and her indifference to the testimony of the doctors and others were noticeable. But as soon as she fully comprehended the nature of the proceeding, and the part she herself was acting therein, her look of sorrow and silent reproach she cast on him when testifying was more than he could bear, and his feelings found vent in tears. The verdict, which she as fully understood, seemed to dispel all hope in this world, all confidence in him in whom her affections were centered. When Mr. Lincoln approached, and, taking his mother's hand, spoke affectionately to her, she said: "O, that my son would have done this; you have struck my heart;" and she withdrew her hand from his.

These circumstances tend to show the gloomy and despairing state of Mrs. Lincoln's mind on Wednesday evening. She returned to her rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, ate a sparing supper, and retired at an early hour. A woman employed in the hotel occupied a bed in the room, and she stayed out Mrs. Linc ln slept well for a few hours, but toward morning she was even more restless than she had been heretofore. A detective officer occupied a chair in the corridor in case she should become violent, and kept the power of the woman in restrain. There was no occasion for his interference, and Mrs. Lincoln seemed to be growing calm. During the forenoon yesterday she was quiet in her manner, and busied herself for a journey with her son, as she said. Hon. Leonard Swett visited her and questioned her about the government securities she was known to have in her possession on last Sunday. She refused to give them up, and Mr. Swett left, and called upon to threaten her that he would call an officer. Whereupon Mrs. Lincoln went to the closet, and, taking out a dress, ripped up a portion of it and took out $57,000 worth of securities. She would not, however, give them to Mr. Swett, but handed them to Mr. Arnold, her especial legal friend. Subsequently Mrs. Lincoln appeared to have recovered from her agitation, and the officer in the corridor retired. As soon as the lady became aware of that fact she put on her bonnet, and despite the entreaties of the woman in care of her, and beyond her power to restrain, she left her room and went out of the hotel to the drug store kept by Frank Squier in the hotel building. The druggist recognized Mrs. Lincoln, and suspected her mission. She asked for a three-ounce bottle of laudanum and camphor, and stated that she required it as she was suffering from neuralgia in the arm. Mr. Squeir told her it would take half an hour to get it ready, and Mrs. Lincoln left, promising to return. As she went out Mr. Squeir followed her. She went into the drug store of Rogers & Smith, corner of Adams and Clark streets, and asked for fifty cents' worth of laudanum. Mr. Squeir admonished Mr. Smith not to give her the drug under any circumstances; that she was insane. Mr. Smith told Mrs. Lincoln that his stock had run out, but he might have some next week. She then left, and Mr. Squeir, anticipating her intention, reached Dale's drug store, on Clark street, before she entered. He informed Mr. Dale of the condition of the visitor he would soon have. Mrs. Lincoln asked for an ounce and a half of laudanum and an ounce and a half of camphor in separate bottles which she would mix herself. Mr. Dale told her he did not sell laudanum by retail, and Mrs. Lincoln left and retraced her steps to Squeir's store. The active drug gist was in the store to wait on her, and proceeded to make up the prescription for her, but instead of the poisons he put up a three-ounce mixture consisting of one dram of burnt sugar, two drops of camphor, and the remainder aq ua pura. He labeled the bottle laudanum and camphor. Mrs. Lincoln took the bottle, and as soon as she reached the sidewalk, threw the cork and swallowed the contents. She then repaired to her room. The hotel managers, becoming aware of these facts, dispatched a messenger for Mr. Linc ln. After an interval of ten minutes Mrs. Lincoln again visited Squeir's drug store. She stated that the pain in her arm had become unbearable and she required some more laudanum. She went into the laboratory to watch the druggist putting up the pre-cription. But Mr. Squeir told her that he must go down to the cellar for the drug. When he returned the bottle contained the same harmless mixture as the first. The woe-begone, heart-stricken, despairing lady clasped the bottle and heaved a sigh as though she comprehended the act she imagined and intended to accomplish. When outside the store she drank the contents of the bottle, and as before retired to her room. Soon after she was seized with a slight attack of nausea, but it was not distressing and she soon recovered. Mr. Lincoln just then reached the hotel, and remained with his mother until 5 P. M., when they started for the asylum.

THE WRECK OF THE CADIZ.

LOSS OF SIXTY-TWO LIVES—A SURVIVOR'S STATEMENT.

On May 12, one of the survivors of the Cadiz was landed at Southampton from the steamer Guernsey, having been sent on from Brest by the British Consul, via St. Malo. He is the only one of the crew saved, and the only other survivors were three Portuguese seamen. Wilson, the man in question makes the following statement, from which it appears that sixty-two persons were drowned:

My name is George Wilson; I am a seaman belonging to London, and was one of the crew of the steam-ship Cadiz. She was an i

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, May 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 15 by 125, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet south of Forty-sixth street, for $31,000, to Charles Duggin, plaintiff in the legal action. The lease is one from Columbia College, for a term of sixteen years and nine months from May 1, 1870, with three renewals, the present ground rent being $550 per annum. The foreclosure sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue, was adjourned to the 28th inst. Nothing else worthy of note occurred.

The business of the past week calls for no special mention, the market having been dull and inactive, and the transactions confined almost entirely to sales of a legal character. The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, May 22, amounts to only $129,575, as against $576,111, the figures for the previous six business days.

We desire to call special attention to the business card of Mr. Charles E. White, No. 4 Park place, whose specialty is the care of property in this City and Brooklyn, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., and in this way relieving owners in the City and abroad of care, trouble, and anxiety.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday) May 24.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot 102.2 by about 75, on St. Nicholas avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth street, and one lot 20 by 44 on West One Hundred and Fiftieth street, north side, 80 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.9 by 99.6, on Seventh avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-eighth street.

By J. M. Groson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Administrator's sale of one four-story frame house and lot on Newark avenue, north side, 77 feet west of Palisade avenue, and two three-story and basement brick houses and lots on Magnolia avenue, north side, between Chestnut and Waldo avenues.

Tuesday, May 25.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close estate of Henry Leger, deceased, of the following valuable real estate, situate in this City and elsewhere: two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 808 and 810 Lexington avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Sixty-second street, six four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 791 to 801 Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-second street; nine four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 21.6 by 100.5, Nos. 145 to 161 East Sixty-first street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue; five four-story brick houses, with lots each 20 by 75, Nos. 1,331 to 1,339 Third avenue, north-east corner of Seventy-sixth street; one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 75 feet east of Third avenue, in rear of above; twelve lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue; four lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-first street; eight full lots, four on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, and four on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, south side, 90.5 feet west of Broadway; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 200 feet east of Twelfth avenue, seven lots together forming a plot in size of 100 by 176 by 100.1 by 174.6, on Lafayette avenue, north side, 900 feet east of United States avenue, Fort Hamilton, L. I.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Main street, south side, near Hudson avenue, North Hoboken, N. J.; one lot, 25 by 100, on Palisade avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Columbia street, North Hoboken, and 320 acres of land located in Hancock County, Iowa. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.9 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue. The sale first above mentioned is one of unusual importance, and it is to be hoped, for the influence of the result upon the market, that it will be attended with success.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty second street. Also similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 92, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also similar sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 136.8 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 84 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 47.10; 31 by 39.2, on Laight street, north side, extending through to Canal street, 174.11 east of Varick street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewals, the present ground rent being $140 per annum. Also, similar sale, John Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas C. Ennever, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lot 40 by 22.5, on Ludlow street, east side, 40 feet north of Rivington street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 19 Monroe street, north side, 277.1 feet east of Catharine street, embracing one lot 25 by 100, with a three-story frame store and dwelling upon the front thereof, and brick and frame stables in rear; also the premises No. 20 Monroe street, south side, about 92.2 feet east of Market street, comprising one lot, 26 by 102.6 by 25 by 110.4, with a two-story brick stable covering same thereon.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the two houses with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 542 and 544 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of William Barr, Esq., of one house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 331.8 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By J. M. Gibson, at Bayonne City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, Administrator's sale of one plot, 101.6 by 216.6, situate on the corner of Avenue V and Fourth street.

Wednesday, May 26.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, Executrix's sale of a desirable cottage, with one-half acre of land, located at Armadale, Staten Island, and situate on the Amboy Road, within five minutes' walk of the railway station.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 76.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, being the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets; also, a triangular plot of ground in the rear of the lots.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 443.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq. Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Inwood street, north side, 150 feet west of F street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., & M. M. Miller, at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of the large house, with plot, No. 90 Shipman street, east side, 235 feet north of Court street; also, two lots adjoining, and three lots on Arlington street, in the rear.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one plot, 9 by 165, on Ocean avenue, east side, between Oak and Forrest streets.

Thursday, May 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Catharine Wilkins, deceased, of the premises Nos. 59½, 61, and 63 Mulberry street, north side, 96.3 feet west of Bayard street, embracing a plot 65 by 112.4 by 69 by 106.10, with three houses thereon, two in front, one in rear. Also, Trustee's sale, to close estate of James Boorman, deceased, of seventy-six acres of land located at Scarborough, on the Hudson River, the next station below Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. The property is as choice as any on the river, admirably located, and will be sold in plots, while the sale is announced as peremptory. For those desiring a building in the country near New-York, no better opportunity for a purchase has been for some time presented.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, west side, 22.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 150 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 23 by 101.9 on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 77 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 257 feet west of First avenue. Also similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 350 feet west of the Public Drive.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, 50 by 50, one stable and plot, 75 by 100.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale, E. L. Lowe, Esq., Referee, of fifty-five valuable Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Franklin avenue, Crown, Carroll, President, Union, and DeGraw streets; also, 350 building lots, located in the town of New-Utrecht, between Third and Fifth avenues, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. This sale should attract attention, for the property is at present valuable, and for the future promises excellent returns as an investment.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 90, on Sixteenth street, west side, 80 feet south of Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

Friday, May 28.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.8 by 70, on Ninth avenue, east side, 117.9 feet south of Thirtieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 44 Marion street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, and the two houses, with lots each about 25 by 100, Nos. 550 and 552 Pearl street, east side, between John and Fulton streets.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 169 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick houses, with lots each 22 by 98.9, Nos. 222 and 224 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 291 feet west of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. Cohn, jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2 on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 155 feet east of Third avenue.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, legal sale of two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on Newark avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Bleecker street.

Saturday, May 29.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jame H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 75 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 153.6 feet north of Fifth street, with two lots, each 25 by 104, in rear, on Fordham avenue, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 67.2, with improvements, on Lexington avenue, west side, 62.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 40 by 97.6 by 75.8 by 75.3, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale of one house, with lot 24.9 by 80, on Second avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh str et.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MAY 22.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, 5th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 49th st., lot 15x125, lease dated May 1, 1870, term 16 years, 9 months, with three renewals; ground rent, $550 per annum.....$31,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW YORK.

Friday, May 21.

Broadway, w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 50th st., 25x81.4; executor of W. Irwin to J. D. Wendell.$25,400
South st., n. w. s., No. 27, 25.6x84.9, irregular; C. B. Baylis to J. W. Frothingham..... 19,000
South st., n. s., No. 200, 20x80; F. Butler and Elizabeth, his wife, to B. Daumer..... 18,000
Water st., e. s., No. 103, 18.6x89.8; C. T. White to J. H. White, 1-75 part..... 400
Same property; Lillian J. E. W. Bockes and F. A. White to J. H. White, 2-75 part..... 800
Same property; W. H. Bockes, Guardian, to J. H. White, 2-75 part..... 800
Waverley place, n. s., between 5th av. and Macdougal st., 27.6x183, 21 years, per year, $1,000; Mary A. C. Rogers, widow, to H. Chauncey..... 1,750
Av. B, w. s., 114.6 n. of 10th st., 25x70; F. Graf to C. H. Hosten and Anna, his wife..... 22,000
Same property, C. H. Holsten to A. and Mari Heunig, ½ part..... 7,333
Lexington av., n. w. corner 62d st., 20.5x80; M. J. Newman to G. Raab..... 28,000
3d av., e. s., 92 ft. n. of 18th st., 23x100; 21 years, per year $850; R. Stuyvesant to Susan F. Ryan, widow..... ....
3d av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of 19th st., 23x100; 21 years, per year, $850; R. Stuyvesant to Susan F. Ryan, widow..... ....
3d av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 19th st., 23x100.2; 21 years, per year, $850; R. Stuyvesant to Susan F. Ryan, widow..... ....
3d av., s. e. corner 19th st., 23x100; 21 years, per year, $1,200; R. Stuyvesant to Susan F. Ryan, widow..... ....
3d av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 130th st., 25x100.10; J. F. O'Neill to H. Hunneke..... 10,600
7th av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 54th st., 25.1x100; H. R. Dunham to J. Gunford..... 10,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, n. e. corner of 22d st., northerly half of three-story; 5 years, per year..... $2,000
41st st., No. 113 West; 5 years, per year..... 1,300
3d av., No. 581; 3 years, per year..... 2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in addition to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be had.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSES, NOS. 5 and 7 West 57th st., the former full width and the latter 30 feet wide, with dining-room extensions; these houses are built and finished in the best manner, and can be bought reasonably. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonds on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also, purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply, with papers.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE, a stone-built Gothic villa, situated in Westchester County; highly salubrious location. Address OWNER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOCUST GROVE.

BOLTON, Warren County, N. Y. A new house pleasantly located on Lake George, one-fourth mile south from Mohican House; the premises are situated opposite the finest bay island on the lake, where there is a sandy beach, making it a delightful resort for bathing, fishing, and sailing; as it is shielded from the heavy winds and waves of the lake; the house is two-story, with piazza on three sides; five rooms on the first floor, seven on the second, and three in the attic; there is also a commodious barn. Address J. H. VANDENBURGH, Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., or apply to H. A. DEARSTYNE, Bolton, Warren County, N.Y.

STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE Square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it:

JOHN C. GUNTHER, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
GEORGE MOLLER, Esq., No. 98 Wall st.
PETER MOLLER, Jr., Esq., Ibemarle Hotel.
THOS. R. CLARK, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.

For circulars apply to GEO. GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

RICH FARMING LANDS, FOR SALE VERY cheap by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Now is the time to secure a home in the great central belt of population and wealth, and on the line of the world's highway. 3,000,000 acres in EASTERN NEBRASKA in the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY, the garden of the West. Full information in regard to lands, prices, terms of sale, &c., together with pamphlets, circulars, and maps, may be obtained from all the agents of the department; also, *The Pioneer*, a handsome illustrated paper, with maps, &c., and containing the homestead law. Mailed free to all applicants. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, NEAR STAMFORD, AT great reduction, a charming place of three acres; elevated, healthy; near Sound; good fishing, boating, and bathing-house, forty feet square; out-buildings, garden, fruit, &c. Also, a piece of twenty-seven acres, adjoining. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS house new, fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c.; lot 120x300, six minutes' walk to depot; high grounds; beautiful view, &c.; very cheap; terms easy. Address J. A. DRAKE & CO., Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—EIGHTY-six acres with good buildings, two and a half miles from Tarrytown; twenty-five miles from New-York. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Execu.or, No. 294 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,

AT

SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.

To be sold in plots for

BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIN,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, } Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Sanctis, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the 19th day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street; and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; the ce easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. ap26-2awSwM&Th*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.
Houses and Lots on
2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,
By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the plot of land with brick buildings,
NOS. 59½, 61 AND 63 MULBERRY ST.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MAY 27,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF CATHARINE WILKINS, deceased.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., REFEREE,
MONROE STREET, NO. 19.—The valuable lot of land, with the three-story house on front and brick stable on rear of lot; size lot 25x100 feet.

MONROE STREET, NO. 20.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick stable covering lot; size 26 feet in front by 110 feet in depth.

MAPS and PARTICULARS at the office of ANDREW G. CROPSEY, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, or JACOB A. GROSS, Esq., No. 3 Chambers st., New-York City.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—
NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.
BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.
At public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee.
The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.
COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st., Pltf's Att'y.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,

82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.—STORE SASHES, $1 EACH; SIX-drawer counter, $5; oak desk, two drawers, $3; mahogany desk and stand, with drawer, $5. No. 179 8th av., in store.

MATTINGS AND CARPETS,—CLOSING OUT Mat low prices; mattings from 17½ cents to 40 cents per yard. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED for a manufacturing company; none need apply who are not able to become stockholders to a reasonable amount, at least $5,000 to $10,000, on being assured of profits being fully 100 per cent. per annum, on capital, and salary of $200 per month. Address, with real name only, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office. Financial agents need not reply to this.

$25,000.—PARTNER WITH ABOVE capital wanted in an old-established wholesale and retail profitable business. Any gentleman of active and industrious habits, and with the requisite knowledge to superintend the office department, will find this an advantageous opening; best of references given. Address CAPITAL, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a confectionery and toy store at a reasonable price; good lease. Inquire on the premises, corner 83d st. and Lexington av.

A BUSINESS MAN FROM CINCINNATI, with first-class references, about to locate at Los Angeles, Cal., desires to meet responsible firms desirous of extending trade in Southern California. Address E. A. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF KANE, SPRING, DALE & CO., dated Feb. 18, 1875, at four months, drawn to their own order for ($5,000) five thousand dollars, and payable at the National Park Bank. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Room No. 67 Drexel Building.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, containing eighteen rooms, with all improvements, No. 21 West 12th st., now undergoing extensive repairs; will be completely fitted up in a first-class style and ready for occupancy by the 25th inst.; rent $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO RENT AT ORANGE VALLEY—TEN acres, with convenient residence, twelve rooms, perfect order: fine grove; garden planted; plenty apples, pears, cherries, figs, strawberries, raspberries, currants, asparagus, &c.; pure running spring water; six minutes by plank walk from station; rent $600. F. BEAMES, No. 183 Broadway, third story.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern and double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices, No 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—A NEW AND neatly-furnished house to let for the Summer; eight sleeping-rooms, double parlors, large dining-room; every convenience; pleasantly situated on Church st. Inquire of WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, No. 109 West 38th st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

AT YONKERS.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE WITH several acres, for season; rare opportunity for real country enjoyment; pasture for cows, large apple orchard, hens, fowls, and boat; splendid Hudson River view from parlors. Address Box No. 460 Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (PIANO.) THE THREE-story brick house, north-east corner of St. Nicholas av. and 155th st. Rent, $350 for four warm months, or $800 for year. Reached by steam cars from foot of 30th st. in eighteen minutes, and by 8th av. horse cars.

A TWO AND ONE HALF STORY BRICK house, with all modern improvements, bath, range, and gas, to let, 8th av. and 125th st. Inquire on premises, or ADOLPH LEVY, No. 66 West 52d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x100. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

PART OF STORE TO LET—FOR LIGHT BUSIness, at No. 179 8th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SEASON BY A SMALL FAMily, a furnished country-house or farm-house, by a lake or river, in New-York, Vermont, Massachusetts, or Connecticut; rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, BELDEN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (NO other family,) want to rent a small furnished cottage near New-York; rent not to exceed $400 a year. Address A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

STORAGE.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, FOR Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, Baggage, and Merchandise, in separate rooms, at low rates. The buildings are new and first-class insuring lower than any similar establishment. Removing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to.
H. O'REILLY & CO., Owners and Managers,
Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Hudson st.

GEO. CARRINGTON'S STO AGE WAREHOUSES.—We give particular attention to completely cleaning houses; lace curtains, carpets, &c., cleaned in the very best manner; satisfaction guaranteed.
Principal Office, No. 384 3d av; Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st., No. 1,284 Broadway.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, &c., corner Broadway and 47th st.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $35 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAN', Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, May 22, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on and after the 10th day

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED. May 26|ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9
*BOTHNIA...WED. June 2|ALGERIA...WED., June 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENAIE....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANIE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TREDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....May 29|DONAU.....June 12
MOSEL.....June 5|MAIN.....June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 8 P. M.
ITALY.....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.|Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. LEACH, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, AND COLOMBIA.

ALPS.....May 29.
ETNA.....June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES.....May 15.
ATLAS.....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING from RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship ST. PAUL OF AMERICA, Capt. E. L. PINKERTON, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, June 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; the famous Resorts known as the Alcmar Region; TARVERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15.|VIMAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow.|OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

M. B. BIBSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed. June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COUPER.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M., Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7. P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 3:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 11:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Offices Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 4 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with Through Cars to Buffalo.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:10, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45 8:4, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester Buffalo, C. N. & W. trains.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 3:30 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

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BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS. 1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., (eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 1. COTTAGES TO LET.

LOW RATES FOR JUNE.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday from 12 until 2 o'clock.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J.,

on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.

D. S. HAMMOND.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.

—Opens June 1; situated on high ground, overlooking the town and Long Island Sound; piazzas, front and rear, to every floor; water and gas in every room; beautiful drives, boating, fishing, bathing, &c. Plans and terms at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6, or address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE,

HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.

A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; a lake, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE.—

Fifty trains; time, thirty minutes. This elegant family hotel, enlarged and refurnished, now open. Large airy rooms; location rural, high, and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy; excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties. Circulars at Room 16, No. 229 Broadway.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes' drive from depot, one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling; a few desirable rooms; also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured on reasonable terms by applying at No. 45 5th av.

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARD AT

Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; also furnished cottages, with board, servants, &c.; (private tables at the cottages;) all fronting the salt water; fine boating, bathing, &c.; terms $10 to $14 per week. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, N. J.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH

COUNTY, N. J., will open June 15, and will be kept in first-class style as a family boarding-house. Is situated directly on the beach; bathing, fine and safe. For her particulars and photograph at No. 150 West 34th st.

WARREN HOUSE,

WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

CLIFF HOUSE

Rye, Westchester County; situated on the Sound; opens June 1. Address Mrs. CREAGH.

GLEN COVE PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE,

LONG ISLAND.—Special attractions the present season at this favorite resort. WEEKS BROS.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

For full list of places, prices, and accommodations, see HOME JOURNAL, just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

—"Paradise of Americas."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SHARON

Litchfield County, Conn., in a private house, from the 1st of June. A pleasant village, two and a half miles from Sharon Station, Harlem Railroad, in a delightful, mountainous country. One large pleasant room on first floor, suitable for two persons. References required. Address Mrs. C. KING, Sharon, Conn. City reference given.

ADIRONDACKS.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR

the Summer at a large commodious farm-house, within easy distance of the noted points of interest; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address

C. C. PRATT,
Westport, Essex County, N. Y.
Refers to J. C. Lay, Esq., No. 447 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT GENTLEMAN'S

country residence; one hour by boat or rail, wide piazza, woodland, extended water front, unsurpassed for health, beauty, and safe bathing. Address Q., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOMERS, WEST-

Chester County, one mile west from Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad; private family, good accommodations, and pleasant locality; references required. Address Mrs. H. M. PATTERSON, Somers, N. Y. Reference, Mr. David Carpenter, 402 Water st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM

City.—To rent, with board, cottage—suitable for family; also, rooms in house adjoining; accessible by boat or rail, on the Sound; good table; terms moderate; shade. Call at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT

Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE

apermanent board in private family in New-Jersey, within one hour's ride from the City; line of the Northern Railroad preferred; price, about $50 per month. Address, with particulars, E. S. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

ELIZABETH.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN

for gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family; house and location very desirable; near depot. Address R. P., Box No. 129 *Times* office.

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ISLAND.—A few boarders are desired at very reasonable board; house facing the river, and convenient to all communications with the City. Address Mrs. A. C., Box No. 116 Astoria Post Office.

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Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE

family by a party of four adults and two children; table must be first-class; location within twenty-five miles of New-York, and easily accessible by boat or rail. Address, stating terms, location, &c., L. H. F., care Carrier, Route No. 23.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE

family desire a few boarders; high, pleasant location; eight minutes from depot; best accommodations; terms moderate. Address No. 1,159 Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHIL-

dren can have a very desirable and pleasant boarding-place, within forty minutes of 42d st. depot, on the N. Y., N. H. and H. Railroad. For particulars, address Box No. 80 Mount Vernon Post Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY BY

Harlem Railroad; location pleasant, quiet, healthy, and very convenient to station; large, airy rooms and good shade. Inquire at No. 46 West 16th st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A COT-

trell & Babcock's printing press, 36 by 54 inches, complete, with rollers and counter shaft; also, one press for proving book work; size of sheet, 27 by 39 inches, and 250 tons pressure. Both of these are as good as new, and will be sold at half price. Apply to S. RAYNOR & CO., No. 117 William st.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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HOBOKEN.—A large furnished room, overlooking the City and Bay of New-York, (view unsurpassed;) strictly private American family; communication every five minutes to Hoboken Ferry; time, forty-five minutes to City Hall, New-York. Call or address C. WRIGHT, Palisade av., opposite Paterson av., West Hoboken, or No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST.

With or without board; private table, if desired; rooms en suite or single, in adjoining house, No. 108, second-floor front rooms; also, third-floor back rooms; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE

room than required, will let, with or without board, nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen; location, 3-th st., near 6th av. Address P. S. G., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROAD-

WAY.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; also, on parlor floor, one very fine room for a gentleman wishing first-class accommodations; also, nice single rooms; reference required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAM-

ercy park hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 307 WEST.—

Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—DESIR-

able rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; also suite of spacious parlors; private table if required; in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.; summer prices.

COOL AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS FOR

gentlemen in business, with board, in a quiet and central location, between University place and Broadway. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FUR-

nished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS,

on second floor, to rent, with or without private table; also, most desirable rooms on third floor, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES'

Hotel, five doors from Broadway.—Handsome second floor, newly furnished, entire or in suites, with or without board.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED

rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR,

three large rooms, handsom ly furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen and wife; references.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH

and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH

and MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for season or year.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS

with first-class board, in superior airy location on Madison park; also table board to gentlemen.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE FRONT

room, with ample closets, all conveniencies, and first-class board, to let very low, for the Summer months.

NO. 26 WEST 23D ST.—THIS LARGE AND

elegant house having changed hands, and been refurnished throughout, families or gentlemen can now find desirable rooms, with first-class table.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON

av., has one vacant floor; to parties desiring permanent board, terms very reasonable; houses new; opposite Columbia College Grounds.

NO. 58 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A

private family will let, furnished, a second floor, also front rooms on floors above, to gentlemen, without board; references required.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM

5th av.—To let, with board and rooms on second and third floors, to families; also, rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

TO MEMBERS OF CLUBS.—LARGE, HAND-

somely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in small private house. No. 237 5th av., three doors above Café Brunswick.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND

door east of Broadway.—Choice of rooms, large and small, with board; newly furnished; house and table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS,

en suite and singly, with or without first-class board, at

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S THOUGHTS ABOUT SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THE IDEA OF EXTERMINATING RELIGION ABSURD—RELIGION WILL NOT BE CHANGED BY SCIENCE—MEN BY NATURE ARE NOT GOOD—THEY ARE ONLY SUSCEPTIBLE OF BECOMING GOOD—ONLY THE IGNORANT AND COWARDLY FEAR THAT KNOWLEDGE WILL DESTROY RELIGION.

A larger crowd than could be accommodated with standing room intensified the heat in Plymouth Church yesterday morning until it was almost unbearable. The entire church was alive with the perpetual waving of fans. Bessie Turner, in a front seat, attracted considerable attention. The floral display was more than usually elaborate. On the right of the platform a large wire basket upheld an immense bouquet composed of scarlet *Pyrus Japonica*, (Japan quince blossoms,) white, yellow, and double red tulips, and snowy magnolia blossoms, calla lilies, daises, and heath blossoms. On the pastoral table a frosted glass dish was filled with four kinds of orchids—yellow, brown, red, and the purple calalayas—white cuchoris flowers, red pelargoniums, purple and white geraniums, white clematillas, blue violets, white heath blossoms, yellow bouvardia, blood-red passion flowers, and three kinds of ferns. These latter reached up to the top of the organ loft, while the passion flower vines hung down on all sides to the platform carpet. Mr. Beecher was two minutes late. He looked as if he enjoyed the heat. He was accompanied by his brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira. Miss Anna Hollbrook and the choir sang "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," and Mr. Beecher then invoked the Divine blessing, asking to be lifted up above the lower nature," and that "heart should turn to heart, and not discern one another according to the infirmities of the world." He then read the fifth chapter of Matthew, from the first to the sixteenth verse inclusive, which relates the story of the Sermon on the Mount. The 1425th hymn was then sung for the first time to new music, composed for it at Mr. Beecher's request by Horatio C. King. Mr. Beecher next offered prayer, after which he announced that his brother Thomas would conduct the evening service, and that hereafter until further notice the hour of commencement of the Sunday evening prayer-meetings would be 8 o'clock instead of 7:30. He then elaborately noticed the forthcoming Sunday-school anniversary. The most charming day of the year, he said, was that when the families blossomed. No man knows what Brooklyn is unless he has been there on such a day, and not then unless he makes a tour on horseback of all its streets, and sees all the children who are out. Then only can he count the towers and bulwarks of the royal city. This is one of the things which brings us almost back to Judaism, from which the world has greatly backslidden. The Mosaic religion was keyed on joy, and the old Kabbis were wont to say that no man, unless he had seen the Feast of Tabernacles, knew what joy meant. The world has since that time passed through a sour period, and is only just returning to a sweet epoch. "On Thursday next—is it Thursday?" [Several voices said, "Wednesday."] "On Wednesday the streets will be full of children—if the Lord sees to it that it does not rain. [Laughter.] But all that is theoretical. I now come to the practical part. [Laughter.] After their long march the children expect to be furnished with cake, and you are expected to furnish it. [Renewed laughter.] We will be happy to receive the ministrations of cake from your hands to-morrow and Tuesday." The 905th hymn was then sung.

THE SERMON.

Mr. Beecher took as his text the second letter of Paul to Timothy, second chapter, and nineteenth verse:

Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal: "The Lord knoweth them that are his," and, "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."

It is the nature of truth, said he, as it is developed by human intellect and used for practical purposes to gather about itself instruments. Whenever there is an original truth, not long after men come to a position in which they express it by some law, custom, institution, or dogma. So truths which in their abstract condition are invisible, impalpable, tend to incarnate themselves. This is a necessity; it is vital, and when people are at a low point of culture it is necessary that these forms which manifest truth should be visible. Yet as men develop truth must become expansible, elastic, or else men will fall into resistance to it. The permanence of fundamental truths and the exponents of variable truths—these are the two great truths by which we can expound the history of religion in the past and prepare for the religion to come. After a while men lose sight of truth through the instruments of it. They cease to worship the thing, and worship its exponent. So, by and by, they are not so much the votaries of truth as of its exponents, and then comes a falling to things of their lower nature which makes them idolators and worshipers of the sensuous. So all religion tends on the one side upward and on the other downward, and the two extremes are always fighting. One side improperly call themselves conservative—for there is good conservatism—and the other is forever prating of progress, new truths, development, liberalism, and so forth. Churches find in themselves the elements of an explosion, and then comes revolution and sectarianism, or rather what sectarianism springs out of. When a man of thought and warm feeling sees larger, or rather other, views of truth than those in which he has been educated, if he be permitted to hold them, and no other law be used toward him than this: "Maintain your manliness according to the truth that is in you," then he continues to abide in the Church, and the Church is not split. It, on the other hand, the Church says that every new law is intolerable, and tells him to get out, it exudes the germ of a new sect. Sectarianism does not spring from liberty but from compulsion. Sects are pronounced by imperiousness, but arrogance by that side of Christianity which regards itself as infallible, and which is always the largest side. It is not a disease of liberty but of arrogance. When the human system is out of order boils break out. So religion manifests the disease that is in it by sectarian eruptions. When the variable elements of religion are changing men forget the invariable elements and are alarmed. Some are forduing away with Sundays, others deny the validity of the Lord's Supper, the divine right of ministers to preach that the natural characteristic of man is depravity, the existence of the Trinity or the divinity of the Saviour, and men say that something must be done, that religion is getting unwound. They think that religion is perishing, and so they cause up a cry of infidelity, theism and anarchy. What harm can come to religion from these ultimate fundamental truths remain? These are God's best revelations, out of which religion is made. There can be no final or fatal destruction of these truths. You don't destroy the grass if you mow it. It springs up again if the roots remain. You might destroy all the churches in the world—yea, you might destroy the Bible itself; those great causes that remain would reproduce religion. The idea of exterminating religion is as absurd as the idea of exterminating the race itself. Destroy all the statues and temples of Greece, and art will not be dead. Destroy the organization and authority of Rome, and government will not be dead. It will come up again. Destroy every church and all the revelations, if possible, and religion will not be dead. There might be great loss and confusion, but the final results would not be atheism and infidelity. The fundamental truths are there, and though there may not be a stem above ground the roots are uninjured.

THE CHANGES OF PAUL'S TIME.

In the time of Paul there were great changes constantly going on. Moralism was at sea and passing away. There was no attempt on the part of the Apostles to teach religion by the old methods. If they turned to the Greeks these had beauty in perfection and truth to a limited degree, but they never had moral sense enough to maintain their government. If they turned to the Romans, these were organized and had laws, but their religion was utter idolatory. Then came Christianity, which in its origin was vexed by dissensions, and various controversies sprang up, and it was in the midst of these confusions that Paul wrote this text: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure." No matter what this man teaches or what that man teaches, he is sure of one thing, that the immutable foundations of religion will stand. They are vital. And they have this seal, that "the Lord knoweth them that are His." This is the great truth of Divine intelligence and omnipotence interfering in human affairs. God is not blotted out by men's doubts. The other seal is, "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity"—an aspiration for goodness, a departure from all evil, an earnest, thorough, and persistent seeking after true manhood. Here are the two elements of religion. Whatever disputes or whatever ceremonies come go, and it will be found that these truths are not affected. The two elements are God and man systematically by truth seeking manhood and the development of himself. Don't therefore be troubled about religion.

Now, in our day the world is full of conflicts, rivalries, and supercessions of one sect above the other; and besides all this sectarian and theological conflict there is that other conflict, beginning early and moving slowly and coming surely with a great volume like a flood to overwhelm religion—scientific investigation. It seems likely to displace a great deal. It is to be as the grasshoppers to the West; it will eat up the leaves of ten thousand things. If archæology becomes developed more fully, if the origin of species, the survival of the fittest, progress in strength, if the philosophy of the mind begins to be studied and known, you may be sure that a great many manners and customs will lose their prestige of divine origin. A great many things which we have been taught to believe were revealed of God will be proved not to be so. There will be a great many changes, substantially of new organization, of new liberties. But there will be nothing changed by any progress of science that will touch the foundation truths; and all these holy fears that are driving men into churches and causing them to build high walls and fortify themselves as though they were about to be besieged by infidelity are baseless. Religion will not be changed by science; only its variable parts will be. The fundamental truths of religion don't lie in abstract statements of truth, except in regard to systems. If these be the fundamental truth of a system of religion in regard to the origin of the world that can't be maintained, that proves nothing. The fundamental truths of Calvinism are predestination and foreordination. These are fundamental truths that we may either believe or not. Modern philosophy may disprove them without effect upon religion. The divine ordination of the priesthood is fundamental; the establishment of the Church by Christ is another. To what are they fundamental? To piety? To salvation? No. To what? To hierarchical church organization. Or in the case of ordinances. If a sect hold that a man cannot be good unless he be baptized—nay, unless he be immersed—are there not godly men who have only been sprinkled? The fundamental doctrines are those which are necessary to form the individual character; to raise him from an animal to a spiritual being. They stand in the commerce of God in the world and the organized development of human nature so as to rise toward God, with all that immediately pertains to it. On the one hand is God legislating, and on the other all that touches the vital integrity, honor, truth, duty. These are fundamental.

THINGS THAT ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL.

Now, it so happens that a great many things in theology are not fundamental to human nature, and, on the other hand, there are many things in human nature that are not recognized by theology at all. No doctrine is fundamental unless its touch be reorganizing. Let us see what have been the grand teachings in the Bible in every age viewed in this light—not what have been the schoolbooks and the schoolmasters of religion; not which are the right sects and when the wrong, but the great underlying truths, and it is not likely that these have been much changed except to advantage by science and the progress of man in civilization. Either is the great truth of the difference between right and wrong. It is the original truth, and is certainly fundamental. Clear up until we reach the plane of human life, we find no ideas of right and wrong. The horse does not know right from wrong; the cog does not know right from wrong; the eagle does not know right from wrong. They have impulses and instincts and passions, but they have no moral sense. Man has moral sense, and if he runs anything according to nature, if he works so that he will be brought up to recognize the prime elements, he will flourish and grow rich. If he don't, he will perish. So it is not speculative. That distinction, or moral sense, is one of the purest features of humanity. Springing from this is the sense of duty or the inward impulse which causes a man to do what is right, and resist what is wrong. The education of men in a sense of duty has been part and parcel of every system of religion that has had success. Heathenism had its success because it recognized certain fundamental truths, of which this was one. The Word of God has recognized from the beginning the composite character of man. It has taken for granted and has taught explicitly that men on one side are fleshly, restrained by the laws which restrain matter—that they are like animals up to a certain point. Beyond that comes another style. Men are spiritual, moral, religious, divided up from their lower nature by reason that affects their higher nature. Their passions, their appetites, their bodies, are their lower nature. A natural necessity that men should subdue their lower nature is recognized. So self-government and self-denial from the earliest ages have been part of the universal teachings. Extravagance in belief that men are by nature not good, but only susceptible of becoming good. Men do not grow up to their ideal in civilization inevitably as animals do, and plants. It is true that the lion never misses his way. From whelphood up he never steps out of his way to become a calf. The horse develops into a horse, and the eagle into an eagle. Everything below man is built on so narrow a pattern that it comes up inevitably to that pattern.

THE WEAKNESS AND NECESSITIES OF MAN.

There are no schools for teaching hawks or doves. There is no church in which a lion can worship. What comes to man has to be laid up by assiduous work. It is at the beginning that man is furthest from himself, and he constantly grows toward himself. However much rudimentary good there is in man, it is nevertheless true that man is not born at his birth. He has to work up until there is a preponderance of the spiritual in him, which constitutes a new birth and the only one worthy of consideration.

From the earliest days this has been taught—the weakness of man and the necessity springing from that weakness of culture. This is one of the teachings of the Old Testament as it pre-eminently is of the New. Now let any degree of change take place in the text-books of mental philosophy or of the history of the human race, these fundamental truths remain: The need of moral excellence; the necessity of building, and the necessity of the aid of God. These are apparent; they need no revelation. Perish the first revelation brought to man and to-day science itself, when it becomes sufficiently light, will give such an interpretation to religion as will involve the fundamental elements of Christianity; the wants, the weakness, and the need of man for schools of inspirational influence; a life to come, and the recognition of a superior Being to man. These are all as provable by science as without it. Science is not going to destroy religion. Religion may be susceptible of changes through science, but the moral facts can undergo no change. From science this inspiration cannot come. It needs a higher influence. The fundamental truths will not be destroyed by science. It may take down the steeple; it may hush the organ, but what man needs, where he can get what he needs, how he can overcome the bestial elements of human nature and elevate himself to God—these have nothing to fear from science. It may not teach doctrines but it must teach God, and the more it shines with a radiance of divinity such as was never witnessed before. The teaching, the recognition of the need of God in this life, I believe is recognized by science. There is a trite saying in the world that virtue is its own reward, and I agree that in a general way this may be true; but it is an open and even question whether susceptibility of feeling, refinement of feeling does not cause as much pain as pleasure. It is a question whether disinterestedness beyond a certain very limited sphere is profitable, if we think only of this life. There are certain organic laws that ought to be obeyed whether there is another life or not, but if we take away the hope of another life we destroy in this what makes science possible. This immortality, which glinted first on Calvary, and which is to-day the motive power of Christianity, I believe will be recognized by science. It is fundamental. Without it our motives are paralyzed and rendered insensible to the highest forms of true excellence.

With this brief and very imperfect outline of thought in regard to fundamental truths we need be no fear for religion, for if you were to burn your Bible, the truths would still remain and reorganize religion. I can understand a man in the deluge paddling about in a skiff, and saying of the ark containing all living things: "If that goes down all will be destroyed." But you are all arks in this sense, that you destroy this, that, and the other form, there always remains something else to take its place. The divine constitution of the world will organize faith again the same as now. It will not reconstruct churches, nor ordinances, nor philosophies, nor theologies, but it will re-establish that which is vital to human nature—the belief in a directing God, the need of man for the ministrations of the Holy Spirit, and the necessity of his laboring to bring himself within the action of the Spirit. No matter what darkness may roll over the world; you may burn Princeton and Yale, and Rutgers, and Harvard, and Cornell, and all the other colleges; all the ministers may die out; all the churches may sink; and not an ornate one or a Sabbath may remain—you will still have left enough to create religion again. Man can't live without religion. Art and culture cad for it. They are ignorant and cowardly who fear that knowledge will destroy religion. What we want is truth; that man shall think; that it shall be obligatory to think; that thinking shall be sifted, ground, and made the daily food of the world. We don't need less liberty; we need more liberty. Out of this will come more God, more virtue, more manliness, more religion. Do you believe in Providence? Is this great world drifting about without a rudder? Is time out chance? Or is there a God? Is He steering? Is the World at God the sure foundation of a godly life? There is a Providence and a purpose and a consummation, and nothing is to turn backward.

SUICIDE OF A PATERSON LADY.

Eight weeks ago, Mrs. Shaw, aged sixty-two and a resident of Paterson, N. J., disappeared from her home, and no trace of her could be found. Yesterday afternoon three young men were rowing on the Passaic River, near Cedar Lawn Cemetery, when they discovered the lower limbs of a woman sticking above the surface of the water. The head was imbedded in the mud. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Mr. Shaw identified it as that of his long-missing wife. Mrs. Shaw was subject to fits of mental aberration, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The remains will be buried to-day.

THE FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Owing to serious financial embarrassments of the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, a majority of its Trustees have decided to sell the edifice and adjoining parsonage to the Roman Catholics, who are desirous of obtaining it for missionary purposes. The total indebtedness, exclusive of interest amounts to $60,000, for assistance in the liquidation of which, it is asserted, frequent appeals have been made to the Baptist Union, without success. The Union now, however, objects to the disposal of the property in the manner decided on by the Trustees and has made an appeal to the latter to hand over to it the title of the property; but the Trustees are inexorable, and decline to accede. It is stated by some members of the congregation that the action of the Trustees will not meet with the concurrence of the church members, who do not relish the idea of selling their edifice to the Catholics. The building was begun in 1865 and completed in 1871, the congregation during the interim worshiping in a basement in Twenty-third street. When the new edifice was completed the membership was quite large, and embraced many wealthy citizens of the neighborhood, who contributed largely toward the support of the church. It is averred that the present trouble arose from a rivalry between the friends of two lady musicians who were candidates for the position of organist of the church. The appointment of one in preference to the other led to a division, many of the most influential members leaving the church and joining others in different parts of the City. During the past year the church struggled bravely under the load of its financial difficulties, but it has finally been obliged to succumb to the pressure. The Pastor is Rev. Dr. Pendleton, who is esteemed by his flock for his undiring industry in the performance of his duties.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Michael Gallagher, aged fifty-two, was found dead in bed at No. 236 Greenwich street, yesterday.

Michael Deener, a passenger on the steam-ship Switzerland, at Pier No. 2 North River, fell into her hold yesterday and was seriously injured.

John Smith was held in $2,000 yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court for having taken $50 worth of lead pipe from No. 9 Wisthron place.

Thomas Dunleavy, aged fourteen, fell from the roof of the two-story brick building No. 73 West street, yesterday, and fractured his left thigh.

Henry Swift, John Reynolds, and John Fay were held in $2,000 bail each at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, for having broken into No. 122 Bleecker street, on Saturday morning.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found last evening lying insensible on the sidewalk in Oliver street, and was taken to Park Hospital.

Barbara Rabb, a vagrant, stole $45 from Mrs. M. Smith, of No. 334 East Forty-eighth street, who had given her shelter. Judge Kilbreth committed Barbara at Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The remains of Richard Brown, of No. 80 Greenwich street, who was drowned on the 19th inst. off Pier No. 6 East River, were found yesterday. An inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman.

Louis Leach, aged twenty-five, of No. 101 Wooster street, was assaulted yesterday morning by a stranger at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets, who split his right ear. His assailant escaped.

The Hungarian Dramatic Society Telekv-Egylet gave a dramatic entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, last night. The proceeds will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

The New-York Turn Verein held a meeting at the Turn Hall yesterday, and arranged for a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society, to consist of a course of festivities, which will be continued for two days. They begin next month.

In aid of the German St. Franziscus Hospital, in Fifth street, a concert was given at Steinway Hall last night, under the direction of Carl Bergemann. The Philharmonic Club and several German soloists assisted.

John McGee, aged sixty, of No. 659 Second avenue, and his son, Peter, quarreled last evening, in their apartments, when the latter knocked his father down, breaking his left leg. The father was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and his son was arrested.

Genio Aresio, an Italian, who on Oct. 26 last stabbed Michael Dieto and Chilliardo Pasquale, during a christening party in New-Jersey, and who escaped at the time, was arrested last evening and locked up at the Mulberry street Police station.

Robert Strane, aged 52, of No. 936 East Ninth street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor, inflicting what is believed will prove a fatal wound. Extreme poverty induced the act.

Last evening, while Charles S. Maurer, of No. 23 Downing street, was passing the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, he was assaulted by two young men, who robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $160. John Kirkland, one of the robbers, was arrested, but his confederate escaped.

Charles Reiger, of No. 107 Essex street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with grabbing a pocket-book containing $4 from Emily Nissen, of No. 139 Madison street, on Saturday afternoon in Grand street.

Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case of Thomas Venney, aged fifty, who was found lying dead on the floor of his bedroom at an early hour yesterday morning, by Francis Muller. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from a dose of arsenic which was evidently taken by deceased with suicidal intent.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Frank Meehan, three years old, fell from a four-story window at No. 226 Washington street, and was killed.

Hugh McDermott, residing at No. 170 Ellery street, died suddenly yesterday evening at his residence.

Yesterday evening Daniel Sullivan, a workman at Flushing avenue car stables, was kicked by a horse and had his arm and some of his ribs broken.

The inquest in the case of John George Jung, who committed suicide on Friday night after murdering his wife, at their residences in East New-York, will be held to-day. Dr. Shepard will make a post-mortem examination on the bodies at the Morgue.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning, Peter Boyd, the young man who stabbed William Dolan, at No. 59 North Second street, Williamsburg, on Saturday night, was arrested at the residence of his aunt, corner of North Ninth and First streets. Dolan rallied sufficiently yesterday afternoon to allow his removal to the hospital, but is in a very critical condition. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little daughter of Charles Lannon, of Belleville, fell from a third-story window of a building on Washington street, Newark, and was badly injured.

Frederick Schneider, a resident of Philadelphia, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at North Elizabeth, on Saturday night, and fatally injured. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

Michael Murphy, a resident of Thirty-ninth street, New-York, attempted to leap from a moving train at the Market Street Depot, in Newark, last night and had an arm cut off.

WARM DAYS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Although the weather has been exceedingly warm, it has not been bright and sunny, and New-Yorkers are hardly aware that Summer time is stealing upon them, and that the trees and shrubs are beginning to wear the livery of Summer. Clouds have so veiled the visage of the sun that it is hard to realize how very hot the past few days have actually been. When the rays of the sun are completely intercepted by a thick veil of moisture, which is neither cloud nor mist nor fog, but partakes of the nature of all three, it is with the greatest surprise that one notices the thermometer mark 85° in the coolest place in the City. Yet, after all, it is what might have been expected, for a curious law of compensations seems to pervade the working of the universe, and amid exhibitions of the most phenomenal variations there is ever a tendency to make up the usual average. Having had a long-drawn-out Winter, which most reluctantly gave way to Spring, it was pretty certain that there would be a sudden inroad of very hot weather, which the previous extreme of temperament finds everyone ill-prepared to support.

Under such circumstances, it is the duty of all those who value their own and their children's health to live out of doors as much as possible. Now is the time when the Central Park is of genuine service. The down-town parks, Madison and Union and Washington, are well enough to play in, but they give no life to the lungs that purer air which is absolutely necessary. One cannot help noticing the languor and semi-torpor which such weather as this produces on children. The combined heat and moisture create a sense of depression, which is exaggerated by the conditions of a large city. Therefore, it is only in such a scene as the Central Park and in other large areas of uncontaminated air that the little ones can breathe freely, and by drawing free breaths throw off the feeling akin to pain which the City air, aided by the atmospheric conditions, is calculated to create. But by some mysterious law of thought, parents consider that their children will postpone being ill or suffering until it is convenient for them to look after their well-being. Hence it is that although the heated spell has lasted for the past five days there has hardly been a child in the Central Park save on Saturdays. It has been nearly deserted save by the idlers, who lounge in its rustic Summer-houses and pay pitch and toss in those secluded corners where lovers naturally wish to be. Early in the morning, indeed before breakfast, there are hundreds who take a short walk and visit the Spa where the artificial waters are sold. They stand around the mantle counter, sip their imitation Hathorn, and chat away to friends and neighbors, thus pointedly forestalling one of the joys of Saratoga.

It is astonishing how rapidly the Park has clothed its trees in the green livery of the flush Summer-tide. Almost every tree and bush is now in full leaf, the only reluctant fellows being the oaks, the catalpas, and some few specimens of that wretched thing, the ailanthus. The grass is undergoing its first cutting, and in all the broad sweeps is beautiful. There are, however, numberless places where the turf suffered terribly during the Winter, and where patches of dull brown stand out from the surrounding green. These the authorities are commencing to cover with fresh sods, and no doubt by the middle of June all will be perfect. In the long stretches where the ball-players congregated there are now sheep and bleating lambs that add a pleasant feature to an agreeable scene. But the great charm of these wide lawns—the reflection of the passing cloud-shadows that seem to move over the grass—that unfortunately has not been vouchsafed to the observer this year. For now we see as through a glass darkly, and in those elevated places of the Park which command an extensive view, the distant masses of woods, the remote lines of houses, and all the background of the natural landscape, are clothed in an indescribable garment of gray which would lead one to imagine that it was a cold and foggy morning, whereas it is in reality excessively warm. In spite of the mist and warmth combined, it is not "muggy" in the Park, because there is and has been every day a gentle breath of wind from the soft south which pleasantly exhilarates, and cancels the depressing effect of this peculiar heat mist.

MIDNIGHT ROBBERS CAPTURED.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO PLUNDER A STORE IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET FOILED—FOUR OF THE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Thomas J. McCarty, of the Eighteenth Precinct, saw a peddler's wagon standing in front of the store of Otto F. Ehlers, merchant tailor, No. 203 East Twenty-third street, which is situated under the Homeopathic Hospital, and immediately adjoins the People's Savings Bank. The officer discovered that the store was in the hands of burglars, who were removing the stock through an alley-way running to the rear of the premises, and placing them in the wagon. There appeared to be five burglars, four of whom were in the store, while the fifth was in the wagon on the "lookout." While Patrolman McCarty was watching their movements, he was joined by Roundsman James Stewart. The officers cautiously approached the store, but were discovered by the "lookout," who, giving an alarm to his comrades, sprang from the wagon and made his escape. As the front door of the store was secured, the officers went to the rear, first sounding an alarm rap, which brought a number of policemen to the spot. As they entered through a rear window, the burglars, finding themselves caged, smashed one of the large plate glass windows in front and rushed into the street. The policemen followed them, and succeeded in capturing three of them. The fourth man disappeared somewhat mysteriously, and it was supposed by the officers that he had escaped. The burglars were taken to the East Twenty-second street police station, where they gave their names as David A. Wash, Charles Williams, and James Scanuell. The wagon standing in front of the store on being examined was found to contain cloth and clothing worth nearly $600. The wagon, which is marked "Licensed Vender, 219," and the horse are now in the hands of the Police awaiting a claimant. On examing the premises it was found that the burglars had, by passing through a stable yard adjoining, gained the rear of the premises, where they had forced open a window, and thus secured access to the store without discovery.

Soon after daylight the officer who had been left on guard at the store discovered a man lying at the foot of the stairs leading to the cellar of the building No. 201 East Twenty-third street, immediately adjoining the tailor's store. He appeared to be suffering great pain, and on being spoken to by the policeman, stated he had fallen down the steps during the night and had sustained severe injuries. A stretcher was procured and the sufferer was removed to the station-house. He gave his name as Thomas Stafford, aged twenty-nine, of No. 209 Prospect street, Brooklyn, and confessed that he was one of the burglars engaged in robbing the tailor's store. While surprised by the policemen, he jumped through the front window, and fell into the cellar of the adjoining premises, and was so severely injured that he could not make any further attempt to escape. Though suffering intense pain, he remained as he had fallen without an outcry, hoping that he would be able to crawl out of his hiding-place and make his escape after the Police had been withdrawn. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it was found that his right ankle was fractured and his spine seriously injured. The three captured men were remanded for examination at Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

THOSE WHO WANT the handsomest HAT, and indisputably the best, should make their purchases at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This is a special edict from the World of Fashion. Obey it.

[Advertisement.]

WE HAVE NO SYMPATHY

For those who suffer with Corns and Bunions, when so effectual a remedy as Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor may be bought at any drug store. 25c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bagley, Mrs. Charles Dix, Mrs. F. Riley, Miss E. Eberon, Master Rupert Riley, E. W. Gilbert, Mrs. R. W. Gilbert, George Cockcroft, Miss Gilbert, G. Hamilton, John Pershouse, Charles M. Caughy, S. M. Anderson, Miss R. Wade, C. Muller, L. Mole worth, W. A. Braithwaite, Joseph Berry, Herman Aich, Peter Guinie, A. V. Nolen, C. T. Russell, Henry Smith, S. M. Bulter, Jr., A. H. Lee, Louis H. Sullivan, H. Sheldon Collins, H. Beckers, Mr. Salmon, Mr. N. Burnham, Mr. Weatherhead, Hiram A. Burt, L. W. Coe, Mrs. L. W. Coe, J. D. Aldwell, Mrs. J. D. Aldwell, R. S. Kenyon, Mr. Bird, C. Klein, James Tuckwell, D. R. Martin, A. Meyer, James Hill, G. S. Peduzz, Miss Nellie Russell, T. J. Higgins, J. Durand, Mrs. Balch, Miss Balch, H. B. Coffin, Johnson Gould, F. H. Lord, C. J. Clarke, W. Weddingham.

In steam-ship Europa, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Monckton and child, Miss Mary Banbrick, Miss May Byrne, Miss Ann Byrne, W. Wilson, B. Wilson, ad. Wilson, W. Holmes, H. Holmes, H. Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. Ashwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Colville, Henry Leland, L. Schall, F. A. Harney, W. N. Woodcock, Miss A. M. Bradley, W. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Butler and three children, Miss F. Griffin, Miss A. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hascall, Miss L. Beerstecker, C. D. Byers, E. Van Wyck, J. Craig, G. W. Cabtree, H. Bramhall, A. S. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bertley, five children, and two maids, W. B. Tremaine, A. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Goring, J. Sadlier, Mr. and Mrs. Bowe, S. J. Lad, W. Carsley, Hy. Livesey, O. Munsell and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hind, Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Scott and three children, Mrs. Johnson and daughter, J. E. Priest, Miss A. M. Sweeney, J. C. Cox, Miss N. Havlan.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—William B. Mott, Mr. Spencer, H. S. Gowan, Hr. Hughes, George Ball, Thomas Thom s, John Muttall, Joseph Edghill, Edwin Govelt, Capt. Bowdoin, wife, and two children.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Rev. r. Mombert, Mrs. Mombert, six children, and nurse. Miss Van Schaick, Albert Scheffler, Mrs. Scheffler, two children, and nurse. Capt. H. Pearsens, Mrs. Pearsons, Ernest Derulle, Mrs. Derulle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets.....7:18 | Moon rises..1:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:14 | Gov. Island.11:03 | Hell Gate..12:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, May 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool May 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John Dale. May 19, at. 45 02, lon. 40, passed a British ship showing letters J R Q C, commercial code, bound W.; same date, lat. 44 39, lon. 42 46, a brig-rigged steam-ship, white funnel, black top, bound E.; same date, lat. 44 02, lon. 44 54, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Berlin, hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 43 06, lon. 48 26, observed a bark rigged steam-ship bound E.; 23d, at 8 A. M., 267 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed another steam-ship, same date, at 9:08 A. M., 153 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a three-masted steam-ship, schooner rigged, do.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Cuard, Liverpool, May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 13 cabin and 533 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. May 18, lat. 44, lon. 42 16, passed a German steam-ship showing letters P B T S, bound E.; 9th, lat. 41 47, lon. 48 26, passed small iron bark, at 7:15 A. M., 148 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; same date, at 7:40 A. M., 138 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 56 cabin and 501 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.) Jackson, Antwerp May 11, with mdse. and 19 cabin and 105 steerage passengers to F. Wright & Sons. May 18, lat. 42 05, lon. 48 47, passed some icebergs. 19th, lat. 42 08, lon. 50, ship Maria.

Steamer, (Br.,) from Philadelphia for Dublin. 21st, lat. 41 49, lon. 61 05, bark Antwerp, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 41 12, lon. 66 17, bark Caroline, bound W.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 79 cabin and 285 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 19, lat. 41 40, lon. 49 58, passed an American bark showing a white flag with letter M in centre, bound W.; same date, lat. 41 46, lon. 50, steam-ship Livona, bound E.; 20th lat. 41 24, lon. 56 52, a British bark showing signal, with letters W J C M in it, bound W.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans May 16 and the Bar 17th, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship F. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston May 15, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Bertram Rigby, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Calcutta and Sand Heads 121 da., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bro.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. March 1, lat. 26 34, lon. 80 53, spoke ship Hyorobrad, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London: March 30, lat. 22 21, lon. 0 52, bark Maria, (Fr.,) from Port Natal, for Marseilles; April 2, lat. 17 11, lon. 42 7 W., ship Rajport, (Br.,) from Coombe, for London.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Hong Kong Feb. 4, with tea, &c., to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Java Heads Feb. 19. Cape of Good Hope March 28, and crossed the equator May 1, in lon. 35 40 W. March 18, lat. 27 24 S., lon. 57 40 E., spoke ship Etta Warren, from Calcutta, for Boston; May 1, lat 0.12 N., lon. 35 40, ship Samuel Watts, from Lobos Islands, for New-York; 12th, lat. 21 50 N., lon. 61 53, schr. Mary Helen, hence, bound S.

Bark Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tilley, Leghorn 42 da., with marble, &c., to Falbricotti Bros.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Embla, (Norw.) Larsen, Havre 41 da. in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. May 2, lat. 22, lon. 31, passed a large can buoy painted red.

Bark Orlefft, Russ, Orlander, Passaroeang 147 da., with coffee, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Consiglio, (Ital.,) Consigliere, Genoa 42 da., with mdse. to order.

Bark Lizzie Fox, (of Frixham,) Hurrell, Buenos Ayres 58 da. with hides to C. J. Spencer & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Barx Giacomo, Martola, (Ital., Olwari, Leghorn 50 da., with marble to order—vessel to Benham & Boyeson.

Schr. Mary S. Bradshaw, (of Philadelphia,) Van Gilder, Savannah 8 da., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to master.

Schr. Carrie A. Bentley, (Faulkenburg Georgetown, S. C., 7 da., with naval stores to Bolmer, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleave & Co.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of Thomaston,) Pendleton, Havana 11 da., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Schr. F. R. Baird, (of Philadelphia,) Mayhen, Cardenas 10 da., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Rachel Vanneman, Brown, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. B. Wood, Gandy, Georgetown, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah B. (of Machias,) Stout, Brunswick, Ga., 6 da., with lumber to Thomas M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to master. May 21, off Hatteras, passed a large quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of lumber, &c.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Saracoa 10 da., with fruit to James Lluhi & Co.—vessel to S. J. Wenberg

Schr. Minnie Reppiier, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Calbarion 9 da., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Limeburner,